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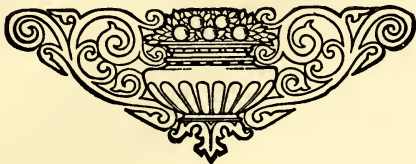
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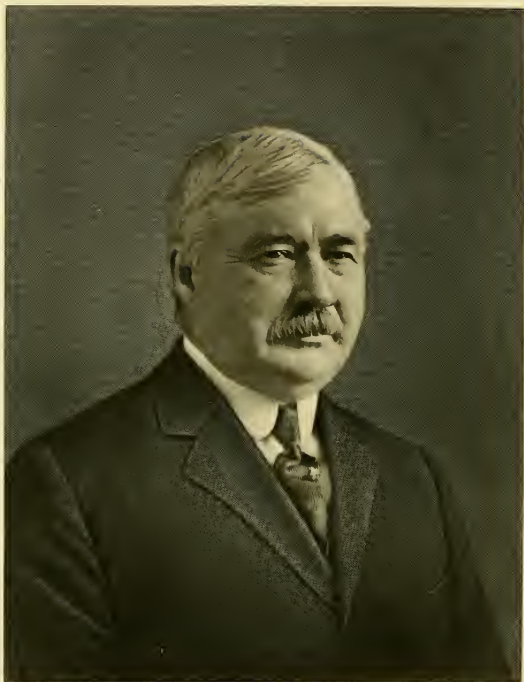
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The American Historical Society

Eng. by J. H. Haynes & Co.

Elwood Haynes

Elwood Haynes



HERE is a certain class of pessimists who are forever disparaging individual credit for great achievements. Such carping critics would say for instance that if America had not been discovered by Columbus it would have been discovered anyway sooner or later. The plays of William Shakespeare were not written by Shakespeare but perhaps by another man of the same name. Such persons would not even "give the devil his due." Fortunately these ingrates are few in number. Most people are willing to concede praise when it is fairly earned.

Therefore, only here and there will be heard a word of dissent when an Indiana writer places the name of Elwood Haynes of Kokomo along with Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Edison as one of three great living Americans who have worked the most astounding miracles of the modern age. Of the electric light invented by Edison, the telephone invented by Bell and the motor car perfected by Elwood Haynes, it would be difficult to say which has conferred the greatest benefit upon mankind. Of the three men Elwood Haynes is an Indianan, and it is not likely that his fame as an inventive genius will soon be obscured.

Elwood Haynes is of as nearly undiluted American stock as can be found. His first American ancestor was an Englishman, Walter Haynes, who came to New England in 1636. The great-grandfather, David Haynes, fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Henry Haynes, was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and was a maker of firearms during the War of 1812. Henry Haynes followed mechanical trades most of his life, and he may have been responsible for some of the mechanical genius of his grandson. He died about 1864. He married Achsah March, who was born in Massachusetts in 1792 and died in 1870. She was a relative of Bishop Chase, the first Episcopal bishop west of the Allegheny Mountains and an uncle of Chief Justice Chase. One of the twelve children of these industrious and worthy parents was Jacob M. Haynes, who achieved all the success of a good lawyer and a thoroughgoing jurist in Indiana. Judge Haynes was born in Hampden County, Massachusetts, April 12, 1817, and died in 1903. During his youth he assisted his father in the shop, lived several years with an uncle on a farm, and his common school education was supplemented by a classical course at Monson Academy and also by study in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He started the study of law in Massachusetts, but in 1843 came west and continued the study of law with Hon. Walter March at Muncie, Indiana. As a means of self support he also taught school and was admitted to the bar in Muncie in March, 1844. In the latter part of the same year he removed to Portland and soon afterward

began practice. He was a resident of Portland nearly sixty years, and from that city his reputation as a lawyer and citizen spread throughout the state. He had many official honors, beginning with school offices, and in 1856 was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He was again elected in 1860 and re-elected in 1864 and again in 1868. After the Common Pleas Court was abolished he was made judge in 1870 of the Circuit Court, embracing the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Jay and Blackford. After twenty-one years of consecutive service he retired from the bench in 1877, but some years later, when a separate district was created of Jay and Wayne counties, he was again called to the bench. He began voting as a whig, but was affiliated with the republican party from the time of its formation in 1856, and made many speeches during the war in support of a vigorous policy of the administration. In 1875 he entered banking, and was president of the People's Bank of Portland for several years. He was very much interested in farming, and at the time of his death owned four hundred acres in Jay County. Judge Haynes went abroad in 1886, and then had the opportunity of visiting many of the immortal shrines of his favorite authors, including the homes of Scott, Dickens, Shakespeare and other great English writers. He was a man of classical education and one of the most broadly informed men of his generation. On August 27, 1846, at Portland, Judge Haynes married Miss Hilinda S. Haines. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1828, and died May 11, 1885, the mother of eight children.

The fifth of these children was Elwood Haynes, who was born at Portland in Jay County October 14, 1857. In a biographical work of the citizens of Jay County published about thirty years ago, when Elwood Haynes was himself thirty years old, a very brief paragraph is sufficient to enumerate his experiences and achievements. Mention is made of the fact that while he was in the Portland public schools he evinced a great desire for learning, and in later years especially for chemistry, and was often found by members of the family outside of school hours making practical experiments and tests. He continued in high school to the end of the second year and in 1878 entered the Worcester Technical Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1881. On returning home he taught a year in the district schools and two years as principal of the Portland High School. In 1884 he entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, taking post-graduate work in chemistry and biology, and on returning home was put in charge of the chemistry department of the Eastern Indiana Normal School and Commercial College. From that in 1886 he went to the position of manager of the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company at Portland, and it was in those duties that the biographical sketch above mentioned left him without venturing even a prophecy as to the great place he would subsequently fill in the world of industrial arts and invention.

It should also be mentioned that as a boy Mr. Haynes spent much of his time in the woods, and through this experience he became somewhat of a naturalist, learning the ways of wild birds and animals and acquiring considerable first hand knowledge of plant and insect life. As he grew older he took a keen interest in books and read when about twelve years of age Wells' "Principles of Natural Philosophy" and "Chemistry." It was in the latter that he became most intensely interested, as it gave him a preliminary insight into the hidden

mysteries of natural phenomena and stimulated his curiosity to know more about the fundamental properties of matter.

He devised some crude apparatus by means of which he was able to prepare hydrogen gas, as well as chlorine and oxygen. He also took special interest in the rarer metals, such as nickel, chromium, cobalt, aluminum and tungsten.

When about fifteen years of age he made a furnace in the backyard and supplied it with a blast of air from a home-made blower which was constructed from a cheese rim, two boards and some pieces of shingle for fans. With this furnace he succeeded in melting brass and cast iron, but was unable to melt steel successfully on account of the high temperature required. He tried several times to alloy tungsten with iron and steel, but was unable to do so, owing to the limits of the furnace.

The district school which he taught after returning from Worcester was five miles from his home. For a part of the time he walked the entire distance twice a day, making a round trip of ten miles, besides teaching from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Haynes continued as manager of the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company until 1890. During that time he devised a method for determining the amount of gas flowing through apertures of various sizes under various pressures. He also invented in 1888 a small thermostat for regulating the temperature of a room heated by natural gas. This apparatus worked perfectly and he afterwards used it for about fourteen years in his own home. It was so arranged that it maintained practically a constant temperature in the room to be warmed, no matter what the condition out-of-doors.

In 1889 gas was piped from Pennville, Indiana, to Portland, a distance of about ten miles. Mr. Haynes had charge of the construction of this line, as well as of the plant which had been previously installed in the town of Portland. It was while driving back and forth between Pennville and Portland with a horse and buggy that he conceived the idea of making a machine that would travel on the road under its own power. In 1890 he became field superintendent of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company of Chicago, with headquarters at Greentown, Indiana. One of his experiences in this position deserves some special mention. The gas line from Greentown to Chicago was completed in 1892, and the first thing that happened was the clogging of the line by ice, which formed on the interior of the pipes. The condition had not been unforeseen, since the gas, containing a certain amount of moisture, was passing northward and hence into a colder region. As soon as the trouble occurred the president of the company sought Mr. Haynes out and asked him to solve the problem. Mr. Haynes suggested as a method of preventing this that the gas should be frozen or passed over some hygroscopic material which would extract the moisture from it before being started through the pipe line. The company placed the matter in his hands. After a number of experiments he decided on the method of extracting the moisture by freezing the gas. Accordingly a refrigerating plant was set up at the Greentown pumping station, and by this means about eighteen barrels of water per day were extracted from the gas, with the result that the trouble occasioned by the freezing of the gas in the line was entirely eliminated. Since that time the method devised by Mr. Haynes has been used not only for refrigerating gas, but also for drying

air. The work of operating the pumping station and gas line took up most of his time for a year after he moved to Kokomo, which was in 1892.

During the delay in the work of constructing the pipe line just referred to, Mr. Haynes was again called upon to do a great deal of driving, and during those drives thought again and again of the problem of a better means of locomotion than by horse and buggy. The story of how he built the first automobile has been so well told by Mr. Haynes himself that his words may be given preference at this point.

"I accordingly laid plans for the construction of a mechanically propelled vehicle for use on the highways. I first considered the use of a steam engine, but made no attempt to build a car of this description for the reason that a fire must be kept constantly burning on board the machine, and with liquid fuel this would always be a menace in case of collision or accident. Moreover, the necessity of getting water would render a long journey in a car of this description not only troublesome, but very irksome as well. I next considered electricity, but found that the lightest battery obtainable would weigh over twelve hundred pounds for a capacity of twelve horse hours. As this showed little promise of success, I gave it no further consideration, and proceeded to consider the gasoline engine. Even the lightest made at that time were very heavy per unit of power, and rather crude in construction.

"My work was confined to Greentown in 1890 and 1891. In the fall of 1892 I moved to Kokomo and the following summer (1893) had my plans sufficiently matured to begin the actual construction of a machine. I ordered a one-horse power marine upright, two cycle, gasoline engine from the Sintz Gas Engine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. This motor barely gave one brake horsepower, and weighed a hundred eighty pounds. Upon its arrival from Grand Rapids in the fall of 1893, lacking a suitable place, the motor was brought direct to my home and set up in the kitchen.

"When the gasoline and battery connections were installed the motor, after considerable cranking, was started and ran with such speed and vibration that it pulled itself from its attachments. Luckily, however, one of the battery wires was wound about the motor shaft and thus disconnected the current.

"In order to provide against vibration, I was obliged to make the frame of the machine much heavier than I first intended.

"The horseless carriage was built up in the form of a small truck. The framework in which the motor was placed consisted of a double hollow square of steel tubing, joined at the rear corners by steel castings, and by malleable castings in front. The hind axle constituted the rear member of the frame and the front axle was swiveled at its center to the front end of the hollow square. This arrangement permitted the ends of the front axle to move upward and downward over the inequalities of the road without wrenching the hollow square in which the motor and countershaft were placed.

"At that time there were no figures accessible for determining the tractive resistance to rubber tires on ordinary roads. In order to determine this as nearly as possible in advance, a bicycle bearing a rider was hitched to the rear end of a light buckboard by means of a cord and spring scale. An observer seated on the rear end of the buckboard recorded as rapidly as possible 'draw-bar' pull registered by the scale, while the buckboard was moving at the rate

of about ten or twelve miles per hour on a nearly level macadam street. The horse was then driven in the opposite direction at about the same speed, in order to 'compensate for the slight incline. This experiment indicated that about $13\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. 'draw-bar' pull was sufficient to draw a load of one hundred pounds on a vehicle equipped with ball bearings and pneumatic tires. With this data at hand it was an easy matter to arrange the gearing of the automobile so that it would be drawn by the motor. Crude though this method may appear it shows a striking agreement with the results obtained today, by much more accurate and refined apparatus.

"The total weight of the machine when completed was about eight hundred pounds. July 4, 1894, when ready for test, it was hauled about three miles into the country behind a horse carriage and started on a nearly level turnpike. It moved off at once at a speed of about seven miles per hour, and was driven about one and a half miles into the country. It was then turned about and ran all the way into the city without making a single stop.

"I was convinced upon this return trip that there was a future for the horseless carriage, although I did not at that time expect it to be so brilliant and imposing. The best speed attained with the little machine in this condition was about eight miles per hour."

A rare interest attaches to this pioneer automobile, and it is most fitting and appropriate that the old car, built twenty-five years ago, is now owned by the government and has a permanent place in the great halls of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. At another part of his narrative Mr. Haynes describes some other interesting features of his inventive work as applied both to automobile and to other metal industries:

"While perfecting the horseless carriage I had never lost my interest in metallurgy and introduced aluminum into the first automobile crankcase in 1895. The alloy for this crankcase was made up for the purpose and consisted of 93 per cent aluminum and 7 per cent copper. This was, I believe, the first aluminum ever placed in the gasoline motor, and as far as I am aware in an automobile. Moreover, this particular composition has become a standard for all automobile motors at the present time.

"At about the same time (1896) I also introduced nickel-steel into the automobile, and at a later date I made a number of experiments in the alloying of metal, and succeeded in making an alloy of nickel and chromium containing a certain amount of carbon and silicon, which, when formed into a blade, would make a fairly good cutting edge. The metal would tarnish after long exposure to the atmosphere of a chemical laboratory.

"Later, in 1899, I succeeded in forming an alloy of pure chromium and pure nickel, which not only resisted all atmospheric influences, but was also insoluble in nitric acid of all strengths. A few months later I also formed an alloy of cobalt and chromium, and an alloy of the same metals containing a small quantity of boron. These latter alloys were extremely hard, especially that containing boron.

"In 1904 and 1905 I made some further experiments upon the alloys of nickel and cobalt with chromium, with a view to using the alloys for electric contacts in the make-and-break spark mechanism, and in 1907 I secured basic patents on both of these alloys.

"And so it has gone. Naturally and necessarily, once the automobile began to gain favor it was necessary to enlarge our organization. Today the Haynes car is made in a big factory—a striking contrast to the time when my first car was made in a little machine shop and when I paid the mechanics who were hired to assist in the building of it, according to my plans, at the rate of forty cents an hour.

"Frankly, I did not realize on that Fourth of July, when I took the first ride in America's first car, that a score of years later every street and highway in America would echo the sound of the horn and the report of the exhaust. I am gratified, too, that it has been my good fortune to witness the automobile's entrenchment in the world's business life. Just as my first horseless carriage was designed with a view to facilitate my duties, so is the automobile today contributing beyond all power to realize to our every-day business life."

Mr. Haynes continued as field superintendent of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company until 1901, but since 1898 has also been president of the Haynes Automobile Company. There is a long list that might be appended of his experiences and inventions. He discovered tungsten chrome steel in 1881, and the theme of his graduating address from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was "The Effect of Tungsten on Iron and Steel." In 1894 he invented a successful carburetor and the first automobile muffler. In 1895 the Chicago Times-Herald prize was awarded his horseless carriage for the best balanced engine. An event widely celebrated at the time was making the first 1,000-mile trip in a motor car in America, when Mr. Haynes drove one of his cars from Kokomo to New York City. He was accompanied by Edgar Apperson, who was one of his associates at that time. In 1903 he invented and built a rotary valve gas engine.

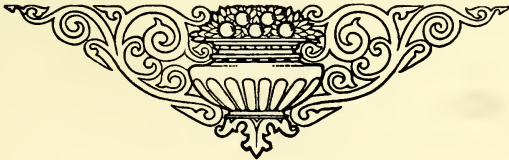
In 1898 the Haynes-Apperson Company was formed for the manufacture of automobiles. In 1902 Elmer and Edgar Apperson withdrew and started a corporation of their own, while the name of the Haynes-Apperson Company was shortly afterward changed to the Haynes Automobile Company and has so continued to the present time.

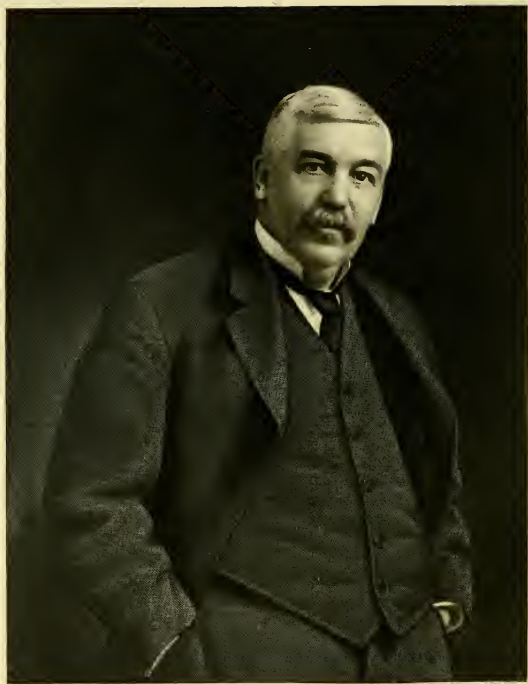
In 1899 Mr. Haynes discovered an alloy of nickel and chromium, and shortly afterward an alloy of cobalt and chromium. These alloys were produced only in very minute quantities at first, and as his time was fully employed in the Haynes Automobile Company he gave them little attention until 1907, when patents were taken out covering their manufacture and use. A paper was read in 1910 before the American Chemical Society at San Francisco describing these alloys and their properties. Shortly afterward Mr. Haynes discovered that by adding tungsten or molybdenum to the cobalt-chromium alloy a still harder composition could be produced. In 1913 patents were issued for those compositions. A little while before the patents were issued he erected a small building in South Union Street, Kokomo, for their commercial manufacture. Between the time of the allowance of the patents and their issue he completed the building and sold about \$1,000 worth of metal.

The alloys quickly proved to be a practical success for lathe tools, and the business of their manufacture as commercial products grew rapidly. Near the end of the third year the business was organized into a corporation consisting of three members, Richard Ruddell, a banker, and James C. Patten, a manu-

facturer, both of Kokomo, becoming associated with Mr. Haynes in the concern. The European war made a great market for its product. It has been stated on good authority that fully half of the shrapnel for the allies was made with Stellite tools. He also gave to the world "Stainless Steel," a rustless steel which is now used in the manufacture of valves for the Liberty Motor and wires of aeroplanes, and in normal peace times this rustless steel will certainly be extended in use to thousands of manufactured tools and products where the elimination of rust is a long felt want. Since 1912 Mr. Haynes has been president of the Haynes Stellite Company.

Mr. Haynes is a member of a number of organizations more or less directly connected with the automobile business, including the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, American Chemical Society, International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Metals, Chicago Automobile Club and the Hoosier Automobile Club. Mr. Haynes is a Presbyterian and is a prohibitionist. On October 21, 1887, he married Bertha Beatrice Lanterman, of Portland, Indiana. They have two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom assist their father in his extensive laboratory work.





Richard Ruddell

Richard Ruddell



CONTINUOUSLY since it was organized in 1889 Richard Ruddell has been president of the Citizens National Bank of Kokomo. His business record in that city goes even further back, and through it all Mr. Ruddell has been one of the strong men financially in promoting the industrial growth and prosperity of the city, and in upholding all those activities by which a city's consequence is measured.

Mr. Ruddell was born August 31, 1850, in Rush county, Indiana, a son of George and Elizabeth (Bever) Ruddell. George Ruddell was a livestock dealer. When his son, Richard, was a year old, the parents removed to Wabash County and the father continued business there for many years. Richard Ruddell attended public school in Wabash County, and as soon as his school days were finished he took up some employment that would furnish him a living. He finally became clerk in a store at Wabash. After six years there he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account, and here his enterprise and his ability to get large results were demonstrated. He kept broadening his establishment until he had what might be called a complete department store, handling dry goods, boots and shoes and other wares.

In 1882, having sold his Wabash store, Mr. Ruddell came to Kokomo and bought the old established dry goods house of Haskett & Company. He was proprietor of this business for six years. Then, associating himself with other local business men, he organized the Citizens National Bank, the organization being perfected on October 8, 1889. He has been its president ever since. The Citizens National Bank has an enviable record of strength and resources. It has capital stock of \$250,000, its surplus is still larger, and its deposits aggregate over \$3,000,000. Mr. Ruddell is president, C. W. Landon is vice president, and Frank McCarty is cashier.


Mr. Ruddell has been interested in a number of other business enterprises. He was one of the most prominent in promoting the Kokomo Steel Wire Company, and his name is connected with a number of other industries of lesser importance. He is president of the Globe Stove and Range Company and a stockholder and vice president of the Haynes Stellite Company. He is a large stockholder in several local business houses. Mr. Ruddell has served nine years on the Kokomo City School Board and three terms as secretary-treasurer and three times as president.

In Wabash, Indiana, Mr. Ruddell married Miss Rose McClain, daughter of Judge McClain of Wabash. They have three children, Ruth, Raymond and Fred. Ruth married J. C. Patten of Kokomo and they have one son sixteen years old. J. C. Patten was a lieutenant in the tank service during the war. Fred, the younger son, is general manager of the Globe Stove and Range Company.



Solomon Le Roy

Solomon Claypool

T THE time of his death, which occurred in Indianapolis March 19, 1898, a speaker before the Indianapolis Bar Association referred to Judge Claypool as "A man against whom no scandal or suspicion was ever known, a great lawyer, a good citizen, a pure and spotless man." The facts of his life serve to justify every word of this fair fame.

Solomon Claypool came of a long line of ancestors who were men of affairs and his parents were pioneers in Indiana. His father, Wilson Claypool, was a native of Virginia and of an English colonial family of that state. When he was a boy his parents removed to Ohio and near Chillicothe in that state Wilson Claypool married Sarah Evans.

The Evans family came originally from Wales and settled in Maryland as early as 1720.

In 1823 Wilson Claypool and his wife removed to Fountain County, Indiana, and secured a large tract of undeveloped land near Attica. There he spent the rest of his life as a practical agriculturist. In 1824 Wilson Claypool erected the first frame house in Fountain County, and it stood in a good state of preservation for nearly a century.

It was in that somewhat pretentious home for pioneer days that Solomon Claypool was born August 17, 1829. Though his early life was spent practically in a frontier community, he received excellent training both under home influence and in school and college. With his brothers he attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, graduating with the class of 1851. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He began the study of law with the office firm of Lane and Wilson at Crawfordsville, but completed his preparatory work under Judge Samuel B. Gookins of Terre Haute, where he was admitted to the bar. After a brief practice at Covington in Fountain County he returned to Terre Haute in 1855, and in that city laid the foundation of his great work as a lawyer.

The honors of his profession and of politics came to him in rapid succession. He was always an ardent democrat. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature from Vigo County, and attracted much attention in spite of his youth. It was his work as a legislator that caused Governor Williard to appoint him, without any solicitation, to a vacancy on the bench of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of Vigo and seven other counties. The next year Judge Claypool was elected for the regular term of six years. Thus at the age of thirty-five he had enjoyed seven years of capable service on the bench and his name had become familiar to the members of the bar throughout the state. His work on the bench has been characterized as that of a "clean, strong man, and an able and impartial

judge." His career as a public official may be said to have closed when he left the bench. However, in 1866 he was nominated by acclamation as democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1868 was again an unsuccessful candidate with his party for the office of attorney general.

For several years Judge Claypool practiced law at Greencastle in his former circuit, but in 1873 became the head of the law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham at Indianapolis. In 1876 he removed the family to Indianapolis, and that city was his home for the last twenty-two years of his life. During those years he was employed on either one side or the other in nearly all the great legal battles of the state. Some one said of him: "When there was a struggle of right or wrong, when a man's character or fortune was at stake, then it was that Judge Claypool stood at the head of the bar of Marion county."

His position as a lawyer and his character as a man justify the following estimate made of him some years ago: "He was a terror to his opponents, who took good care not to arouse the reserve strength of which he was possessed. His brilliant mind and his powerful method of presenting his side of a case before court or jury called his services into requisition in many parts of the state when trials of importance were in progress.

During his active career at the bar he had and well deserved the reputation of being one of the very strongest advocates in the state. He was known for his rugged honesty and his inviolable devotion to principle. "He was a strong member of a great profession and honored and dignified the same by his services." He was always ready to combat with evil wherever he saw it. Right was right and wrong was wrong with him; there was no compromise with expediency; he knew no middle ground. To those who were in any way weaker than himself he always extended a willing, helping hand. Few who heard him making a strong plea for a cause in court, where the vital points of the case absorbed his attention, could realize that he was a man of intrinsic reserve, even diffidence, and that he had no desire to be in the limelight. Consequently his charities and benevolences were never known to the public. He "remembered those who were forgotten." His gifts to others were made in his own modest way, a loving word, a kind look, his time or a substantial sum when it was needed.

Strong, powerful and aggressive in his defense of right and justice, in personal character he was gentle and sweet spirited as a child. Whatever may have been his attitude to the work in the sacred precincts of his home, his true and noble qualities illumined and pervaded the entire atmosphere, and to his wife and children he was all in all, as were they to him. Judge Claypool was a man of attractive and impressive appearance. He was nearly six feet in height, well proportioned and weighed 250 pounds. He had thick, black hair, which covered a broad fair brow and his keen blue eyes often twinkled with amusement or looked with tenderest sympathy or flashed with indignation at a wrong." While in Wabash College he became the subject of earnest religious convictions, and was ever a steadfast upholder of church and morality, being a member of the Presbyterian denomination.

In Terre Haute in September, 1855, Judge Claypool married Miss Hannah M. Osborn. She was the daughter of John W. Osborn, whose services as an editor and abolition leader are well known.

Solomon Claypool and wife were the parents of seven children: Anna C.,

who married George W. Faris and died August 31, 1909; John Wilson; Hannah M., who married Thomas H. Watson; Ruby S., wife of Chester Bradford, now deceased; Mary Alice, who married Ridgely B. Hilleary; Lucy Gorkins, who died in 1890, and Elizabeth Caroline.







The American Historical Society

John W. Clapp, 1891

John W. Clapp

John W. Claypool



JOHN W. CLAYPOOL has been a member of the Indianapolis bar more than thirty-five years. His individual services have been in effect a continuation of the eminent career of his honored father, Solomon Claypool, who in his time enjoyed an unequivocal position among the leaders of the Indiana bar.

Nothing less than worthy achievement and services could have been expected of John Wilson Claypool, and in his individual career he has justified his honored parentage and ancestry.

He is the only son of Solomon and Hannah (Osborn) Claypool and was born in Terre Haute October 19, 1858, and lived there until he was eight years of age. In the meantime he attended a private school. The family removed to Greencastle in 1866, where, after finishing the public school course, he entered Asbury, now DePauw, University, continuing his studies for several years.

He came with the family to Indianapolis in January, 1876, and entered his father's law office. By reason of the thoroughly practical training he received under his father he was unusually well qualified for practice when he was admitted to the bar in September, 1881.

After a few years he became the junior member in the law firm of Claypool & Claypool, and until its dissolution at the death of Solomon Claypool this was one of the leading firms of Indiana.

Mr. Claypool possesses many of the characteristics which made his father great. His personal integrity, tenacity of purpose, and his absolute fearlessness, together with his well known fidelity to the interests of his client, have won for him an enviable position at the bar.

Probably the case which has brought him most prominently before the public was the Rhodius case. This case, involving the administration by Mr. Claypool of an estate of about a million dollars, in which the weak-minded heir fell victim to a shrewd and designing woman, presented many unusual features of intrigue, and was undoubtedly one of the most notable chancery cases ever tried in Indiana. Mr. Claypool's course in this case was highly commended.

Rhodius left large sums to the city and its charities. At the time of the settlement of the estate one of the Indianapolis newspapers suggested editorially that the beneficiaries "pause and give expression to their gratitude not only to George Rhodius but to J. W. Claypool, who had counseled him so wisely and who had so steadfastly fought at the risk of great personal loss that right might prevail."

Mr. Claypool has given his time to his profession to the exclusion of politics, though not without active and influential participation in matters associated with his home city and state. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and the Second Presbyterian Church, and a number of social and civic organizations. He is unmarried.



J. A. Houser M.D.

James A. Houser, M. D.



ONE of the most widely known men of Indianapolis is Dr. James A. Houser, physician, scholar, original thinker, lecturer, who has doubtless rendered his best service to humanity and inspiration through his independence and fearlessness in expressing himself and his ideals without fear of the conventionalities of existence which so often thwart and deaden the best in men or women.

Dr. Houser was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 22, 1847. His grandfather, Peter Honser, of German ancestry, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, was a farmer and also owner of a small mill. In pioneer times he blazed his way across the mountains and through the wilderness into Ohio, and paid twelve and a half cents an acre for a tract of government land.

It was on this pioneer Ohio farm that George H. Houser, father of Dr. Houser, was born in 1819. He grew up in that environment and followed farming and milling. He was also a Free Will Baptist preacher, was a justice of the peace, and for a number of years was postmaster of the village of Tiviton. He married Roanna Stanton, who was a native of Maryland. Her grandfather in that state was once a large slave owner, but from the pressure of his conscience emancipated his slaves, dividing his property with them, and leaving his children almost destitute. For this reason Dr. Houser's maternal grandfather came to Ohio, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed during his life. In 1863 George H. Houser removed to Indiana and he died at Scipio. There were ten children in the family, five now living, and Dr. Honser was the third in order of birth.

His boyhood days were spent in hard work and his advantages were confined to the common schools. Between the ages of twelve and fourteen he was a boat driver on the Miami and Erie canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. When recalling this incident of his early experience, Dr. Houser went on to say: "As I did not dream of such a position being a stepping stone to the presidency of this great country, I thoughtlessly let Garfield get the prize, he being largely helped in the campaign because he was a boat boy."

Whatever his early environment it was not sufficient to stifle his talents or obstruct for long a steadfast ambition. For several years of his young manhood he alternated between one calling and another. For a time he preached the Gospel. During the wave of phrenology which spread over the country he gave that subject thorough study, and did a good deal of lecturing. It was this work that gave him the opportunity to study medicine and means for attending medical school. He attended the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, and in 1886 graduated from the Toledo Medical College of Toledo, Ohio. Already

for some eight years as an under graduate he had practiced medicine, and in 1891 he located permanently at Indianapolis, which has since been his home, though his work and interests have often taken him far afield. For the most part Dr. Houser has specialized on diseases of the brain and derangements of the nervous system. He owned a beautiful home and ample grounds at Indianapolis, which he called "The Island of Dreams," and he planned the realization of some of the most cherished ideals of his life in converting this home into a great Phrenopathic Sanitarium, where he would have taught his system of religious thought and also educated and trained a staff of competent men to carry on the work after him.

Dr. Houser has delivered more than six thousand lectures on various subjects throughout the middle west, and it is through his work as a lecturer that he has perhaps become most widely known. In later years the demands of his practice has interfered seriously with his lecturing tours.

Dr. Houser is not the only man in the medical profession who has become deeply and vitally interested in those relationships which undoubtedly exist between mind and matter, and out of his original study and long observation he has evolved a unique system of religious thought, which can best be expressed in his own words.

"I teach that life is an ethereal, sublimated, intelligent energy in atomic form, and has the wisdom and power to create animated forms to body forth the ideal of life such as we see. Each atom builds a cell in which it performs its share of the functions of life of the organ of which it is a part. The atoms of life belong to a world of life just as the atoms of earthly matter belong to a world, as ours of matter.

"Life is infinite in duration, immortal, indestructible, and is the Divine Essence working out the destiny of creation, through all time, giving higher, and still higher, expressions of life till its work reaches the eternal harmony of the Infinite All.

"The union of life with earthly matter, giving animation to an organic body, creates a new being, the personified identity of the life of the created, material being. This is the after life, the soul. I mean the soul is the offspring of human life on earth. The death of the person is the birth of the soul.

"The soul is a personality, an individualized being, with the faculties spiritualized, and passes to the spirit world the fourth dimensional space. Here to continue the advancement of life to the higher stages.

"I capitalize Life and its attributes, as I claim Life is God and God is Life."

More than most men Dr. Houser is well fitted for that leadership which depends upon fearless independent thinking and action. His ability to eliminate other persons and the conventionalities and conditions so as not to interfere with the expression of himself and his ideas is illustrated in an incident which he relates briefly as follows: "In 1896 I went to Europe and made a Fourth of July speech on the battlefield of Waterloo. I was, when this oration was made, alone, beside the British monument on top of the earth mound. It satisfied my longing, though I had no one to listen, except the Belgians down in the field below hoeing potatoes."

The mention of this battlefield around which the armies of the world are now surging in conflict brings up a fact that should not be allowed to pass, and that

is that Dr. Houser regarded as one of the chief events of his life his subscription of \$40,000 to the First Liberty Loan. He has always enjoyed most congenial relationships with his fellow men, and is a lover of humanity and good society. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Columbia Club.

On Decoration Day, 1873, Dr. Houser married Julia Louise Pettijohn. She was born at Westfield, Indiana, daughter of Dr. Amos Pettijohn, a pioneer of that town. Dr. Pettijohn was well known in antebellum days as an agent of the underground railway." Dr. and Mrs. Houser have five children, all living and all married; Lulu Gunita, Mrs. Herbert E. Hess, of Plymouth, Indiana; Fred Amos, a minister of the Gospel living at Milwaukee; Anna Love, wife of George B. Weigand, of Indianapolis; Bertrand A., now a lieutenant in the regular army, and Benjamin J., of Indianapolis. Mrs. Houser died in January, 1916.





Edwin O. Lygden

Edwin D. Logsdon



EDWIN D. LOGSDON, of Indianapolis, is one of the largest individual coal operators in the state. The concerns of which he is the head produce an average of seven thousand tons daily. Twenty years ago Mr. Logsdon was operating a small retail coal yard in Indianapolis.

His father, Lawrence Logsdon, who was for many years prominent in the life and affairs of the capital city of Indiana, was born in Kentucky, March 15, 1832, and died on his eighty-fifth birthday in the spring of 1917. He was a great-grandson of William Logsdon, who came from Ireland in colonial times and settled in Virginia. Not long afterwards the family established a home in Kentucky, near the old haunts of Daniel Boone. There for generations the Logsdons lived and flourished, and many of them are still found in that section.

The late Lawrence Logsdon was one of the seventeen children of William Logsdon. He grew up in Kentucky, but came to Indiana in 1854 on account of family differences over politics, he being for the Union, while the others were in active sympathy with the ideas of secession and state rights. On coming to Indiana he located in what is now a part of the city of Indianapolis. He split poplar rails and made fences at Beech Grove. When the old Madison and Indianapolis Railroad was built he became a sub-contractor in its construction and also helped build the Indianapolis division of what is now the Big Four Railroad. The means acquired by contracting enabled him to embark in brick manufacturing. Many public buildings and dwellings of Indianapolis contain material made in his brick yard. He was a very congenial spirit, and was everywhere known subsequently as "Larry" Logsdon. When a boy he had only limited educational advantages, but this defect he partly remedied in later years by extensive reading and close observation. Honest, sympathetic and thoroughly just, he became the adviser of many and the court of arbitrament in settling neighborhood differences. As is often the case, his sympathetic disposition sometimes led to too much self-sacrifice for his own good. He was a Baptist in religion and a republican in politics. Lawrence Logsdon married Catherine Denny at Indianapolis. Of their seven children two died in infancy and four are still living.

Edwin D. Logsdon was born at Indianapolis July 9, 1866, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. The first chapter in his business career was his work in aiding in the construction of the Belt Railroad. In 1894 he took up the manufacture of brooms, but ten years later started his retail coal business. This was the nucleus around which he concentrated his abilities, and with growing experience has risen from a small retailer to one of the chief producers of coal in Indiana.

Mr. Logsdon at the present time is president of the following corporations: People's Coal and Cement Company, Indian Creek Coal and Mining Company, S. W. Little Coal Company, Knox County Four-Vein Coal Company, Minshall Coal Company, and the Indianapolis Sand and Gravel Company.

Mr. Logsdon has rendered much valuable service in republican politics and in city affairs. In 1899, 1901 and 1903 he was chosen chairman of the republican committee for the city of Indianapolis. From 1901 to 1903 as a member of the Board of Public Works the city was indebted to him for the foresight and judgment he afforded in framing the present interurban railway franchises. Mr. Logsdon is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Columbia Club and the Maennerchor.

October 10, 1888, he married Miss Lillie B. Lynch. They have four daughters: Helen Lucile, Mrs. Ray Macy; Marie Virginia, Mrs. Earl W. Kurtze; Elizabeth, Mrs. James Hamlin, and Catherine.






Joseph K. Sharpe Jr.



J. L. Sharpe

Joseph Kinne Sharpe

HE relations of Joseph K. Sharpe with the business and industrial affairs of Indianapolis have been most prominent as one of the organizers and for many years an active executive official of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, under whose patents are manufactured practically all the wind stacking appliances used in threshing machinery around the Globe.

Mr. Sharpe, who was born at Indianapolis, September 21, 1853, represents an old family of the capital. His parents were Joseph Kinne and Mary Ellen (Graydon) Sharpe. His paternal ancestor, Robert Sharpe, came to America from England in 1635, settling in Massachusetts at Brookline. A bronze tablet today marks the site of his early home there. He was a man of force and played an important part in the early history of our country. He has always been called "Robert Sharpe of Brookline." He came from England in the ship "Abigail."

Mr. Sharpe's maternal grandfather, Alexander Graydon, was born and lived most of his life in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his father also lived before him. He was known as a man of learning and as a patriot and for his activities in the cause for the abolition of slavery. His own home on the Susquehanna became the meeting place for the leaders in this movement. John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, William and Charles Burleigh, Lewis Tappan, Jonathan Blanchard and others, and it was also one of the points of the celebrated "Underground Railway." The first of the Graydon line in this country was Alexander Graydon 1st, who was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1708, and in 1730 came to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He was a graduate of Dublin University and was noted as a scholar and lawyer. He wrote several books on law and was in nomination for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the time of his death in 1761.

Joseph Kinne Sharpe, Sr., was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut, that village that was the home of many of the families of his connection, including the Sharpe, Trowbridge, Kinne, Grosvenor and Putnam families. The celebrated wolf den, where General Israel Putnam killed the wolf, was on the old Sharpe farm. Joseph was the son of Abishai and Hannah Trowbridge Sharpe, and the youngest of seven brothers.

At an early age he came west, settling first at Dayton, Ohio, in 1840, where he taught school. In 1844 he removed to Indianapolis. Various business undertakings engaged his attention in his early career, from which developed the wholesale leather industry and the operation of tanneries. Later he dealt largely in real estate in Indianapolis, and laid out part of North Indianapolis and Woodside Addition. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Ellen Graydon

by Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Of their nine children the third in age is Joseph K. Sharpe. Four of the children are still living. Mr. Sharpe's parents were prominent in the religious and social affairs of Indianapolis and were known for their activity and generosity in all church and philanthropic works.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Sharpe was a woman of great culture. Her education was completed at Mount Joy Seminary near Philadelphia, where she was proficient in the languages and music, and at an early age became known as a writer of verse and prose. For many years she was a contributor to leading magazines, at one time writing much for children's periodicals. She published two books, "A Family Retrospect" (1912) and "As the Years Go By" (1913).

Joseph K. Sharpe, Jr., was educated in the public and private schools of Indianapolis and also at Wabash College. His education completed, he became assistant to his father and they were together in business until about 1885.

In 1891 Joseph Sharpe, Jr., became one of the organizers of the Indiana Manufacturing Company and has been president of it since 1907. As above mentioned, this company was organized for the purpose of developing and selling what is known as a pneumatic or wind stacker, an attachment for threshing machines. The wind stacker has long been recognized as one of the greatest labor saving devices. The invention was owned and developed by the Indiana Manufacturing Company, and from the first crude type it has been improved by many other inventions and the acquirement of other improvements until today there is not a threshing machine in use in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries that does not employ the pneumatic stacker. Of late years the company has confined its business to the issuing of license contracts to manufacturers of threshing machinery in this and other countries on a royalty basis. The latest development of machinery by the Indiana Manufacturing Company is a grain saving device. Mr. Sharpe himself is the inventor of this grain saving device. It was perfected after some seven years of experimentation, and the basic patents were issued to him in May, 1916. The patent is now the property of the Indiana Manufacturing Company. This is a part of the wind stacker, and saves the waste of grain which heretofore has always been a feature of threshing on account of adverse conditions of material and weather and carelessness and ignorance of operators in handling threshing machinery. The stacker is universally used in the United States and Canada and was largely used before the war in the Argentine, South Africa, the Balkan countries and in eastern Russia. The head offices of the company are at Indianapolis.

Mr. Sharpe has been interested in various other business institutions. As a citizen he is public spirited and generous. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, being a member of Oriental Lodge at Indianapolis. He belongs to the University and Country Clubs of Indianapolis and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has always been interested in athletics and is a golf enthusiast.


January 7, 1891, at Indianapolis, he married Miss Alberta S. Johnson, daughter of Dr. W. P. Johnson. Mrs. Sharpe died December 8, 1910, the mother of their one daughter, Josephine Parker Sharpe. She was married in 1915 to Mr. Charles Latham. They have one son, Charles Latham, Jr., born May 6, 1917.



STUDIO OF THE ARTIST

Frank M. Favre,

Frank Maus Faubre

RANK MAUS FAUVRE is a son of Casper Maus, one of the honored pioneers of southeastern Indiana and long a business man of Indianapolis. Mr. Fauvre by permission from the Circuit Court of Marion county took the additional family name of Fauvre in 1900. This was the name of his paternal grandmother, Favre, pronounced Fauvre. Both the Favre and Maus families are of French ancestry, and are identified with the oft disputed country of Alsace-Lorraine.

Recent history both in Europe and America lends additional interest to many of the facts connected with the life and experience of Casper Maus. He was born near Eberbach, near the former stronghold of Metz in Lorraine. One of his ancestors built a mill on a stream known as Eberbach as early as 1650, and that property was in the family possession for about two centuries. Jacob Maus, father of Casper, fought as a soldier under the great Napoleon. He was wounded in battle and died in the early '20s. His widow subsequently came to America and spent her last days in Indiana.

Casper Maus was a miller by trade and came to America in 1835. He married at Cincinnati, Magdalena Dietrich, who was born at Molsheim in the Province of Alsace and came with her parents to America two years after Casper Maus. Her father was Jacob Dietrich.

In 1842 Casper Maus erected the first steam grist mill in Dearborn County, Indiana. He became a man of prominence in that section of southern Indiana, and served many years as a Justice of the Peace. During the Civil war he rendered service for the Union as an enrolling officer. It will be recalled that the northern states first put into effect the draft laws in 1863. As one of the men charged with the enforcing of that act, Casper Maus incurred the hostility of those who were inclined to resist its provisions. His mill was destroyed by fire while he was serving as enrolling officer, no doubt the act of an incendiary, and the crime has been generally charged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. In 1864 Casper Maus moved to Indianapolis and established the Maus brewery. He died in Indianapolis in 1876, and in 1889 his family sold the brewery. Casper Maus was a man of much business ability, of tremendous energy, and had the equally notable traits of kindness, generosity and a broad tolerance. His widow survived him many years and passed away in 1900, aged eighty-two. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, Albert and Joseph, were soldiers with the 32nd Indiana Volunteer regiment in the Civil war.

Frank Maus Fauvre was born at New Alsace, Dearborn County, Indiana, January 24, 1851, and came to Indianapolis at the age of thirteen. He grad-

Frank Daus Faubre

uated from a commercial school in 1867, and for the next twenty years was in the brewery business, at first under his father and later as general manager of the establishment until it was sold in 1889. In 1877 he served on the City Council of Indianapolis, this being the only political office he ever held.

For the past thirty years his name has been identified with a number of large business undertakings, especially ice manufacture and coal mining. In 1881 he built and put in operation the first artificial ice plant in Indianapolis. He helped found a number of similar plants in different cities of the middle west. In 1902 he was associated with other capitalists in the purchase of the electric interurban line between Indianapolis and Greenfield, these lines being extended into the system including Newcastle and Dublin. He was president of the company, but sold his interests in 1905. Later he became president of the Vigo Ice and Cold Storage Company of Terre Haute, and a director in the People's Light and Heat Company of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Commercial and University clubs, the Masonic order, and he and his wife were formerly identified with the Plymouth Congregational Church, but subsequently became members of the Christian Science Church.

In 1880 Mr. Fauvre married Miss Lilian Scholl, of Indianapolis. They are the parents of six children: Lilian M., Madeleine M., Francis M., Julian M., Irving M. and Elizabeth M. The daughter, Lilian, is the wife of Arthur Vonnegut, a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Department now in the overseas service. Madeleine married Thomas L. Wiles, an attorney of Boston, Massachusetts. Francis, who is associated in business with his father, married Miss Bertha Schnull. Julian, a graduate of Cornell University, enlisted in Company M of the 334th Infantry, later was transferred to the First Army Headquarters and went overseas in March, 1918, and is still abroad in service. The son, Irving, was in the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania when he enlisted in May, 1917, going to the officers' training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison and being commissioned second lieutenant. He was assigned to duty in the 152nd Infantry, stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, but later was transferred to the air service, the School of Aerial Observers at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After receiving his certificate as an observer he was made instructor at the school, which position he held until January, 1919, at the close of the war, when he returned to complete his course at the University of Pennsylvania.



B. H. Gillespie

Bryant Welsh Gillespie



RYANT WELSH GILLESPIE is senior partner in the firm of Gillespie, Clark & Beck, livestock commission merchants at Indianapolis. This firm has been in continuous existence for nearly thirty years and is one of the oldest commission houses in the state. Mr. Gillespie has long been a veteran figure in the livestock markets of that city and is so known and esteemed not only locally but among the thousands who have patronized those markets from all over the state.

Mr. Gillespie represents one of the oldest and most patriotic American families. He was born in Crawford county, Ohio, January 26, 1863, son of Thomas and Hannah (Welsh) Gillespie. In the fall of 1863, when he was about a year old, his parents moved to Illinois, first locating at Ridge Farm near Danville, later at Paris, and still later at Newman. Thomas Gillespie and wife spent the rest of their days in Newman, where the former died November 22, 1917, and the latter on March 31, 1875.

Thomas Gillespie was a stock buyer and dealer, and his example was no doubt the chief influence in causing his son, Bryant, to follow the same vocation. The son, in fact, as early as thirteen entered the stock business with his father, and on his sixteenth birthday was accorded the unusual honor of being taken into partnership by the elder Gillespie. They were associated together until November 11, 1882, when Bryant W. Gillespie came to Indianapolis to enter the service of a firm at the stock yards. Thus his home has been at Indianapolis for over thirty-five years and during most of that time his name has been identified with the firm Gillespie, Clark & Beck. Mr. Gillespie was for twenty-two years secretary and is now president of the West Indianapolis Savings & Loan Association No. 2.

He was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Livestock Exchange in 1887, and has been a member of the Exchange continuously. For thirteen years he was on the executive board, as he is today, and was also vice president for six years and president one year. Mr. Gillespie is a past master in his Masonic Lodge, also a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is an ardent republican. Soon after he came to Indianapolis he became affiliated with the Roberts Park Methodist Church and for many years has been a leader in its affairs. He is ex-president of its board of stewards and now a member of the board of trustees and since 1890 has served as superintendent of Sunday schools, serving Blain Avenue six years, four years at Hyde Park and eight years at Roberts Park. His attitude and interests as a citizen have run true to his ancestry. Civic movements of different kinds have enlisted his co-operation, and besides

Bryant Welsh Gillespie

giving two sons to the overseas service he has participated personally in many of the local movements for the prosecution of the war. He was united in marriage October 20, 1884, to Laura Ann Milam of Ellettsville, Indiana. Mr. Gillespie is vice president of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

His Revolutionary ancestry is through his mother. Hannah Welsh's mother was Jane Bryant, a daughter of David Bryant, being the fifteenth child in David Bryant's family. David Bryant, who was thus the great-grandfather of B. W. Gillespie, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, in 1756, and was nineteen years of age when he entered the Continental Army. He saw service with that army for five years. In 1790 he moved to Washington County in southwestern Pennsylvania, and in 1816 became a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio, owning three farms near Fredericktown. In the summer of 1835, then an old man, he moved to the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Indiana. David Bryant's youngest daughter, Jane, married Madison Washington Welsh, and their daughter Hannah in 1862 became to wife of Thomas Gillespie. One of the most distinguished members of this Bryant family was William Cullen Bryant the poet.





Laura A. Milam Gillespie

Mrs. B. W. Gillespie



ONE of the well known Indianapolis women for a number of years has been Mrs. B. W. Gillespie, whose Americanism goes further back into the interesting past than that of her husband. In 1884 at Ellettsville in Monroe County, Indiana, B. W. Gillespie married Miss Laura Ann Milam, daughter of Rev. Francis Marion and Susannah (McNeely) Milam.

Through several branches Mrs. Gillespie is eligible to and has membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is state historian for the Indiana Chapter of that organization. Her grandfather, George Milam, married Mary Baird Chipman. Mary Baird Chipman was a daughter of Paris and Nancy (Baird) Chipman, the former serving in the Revolutionary war from Pennsylvania. The Chipmans were an English family. Several towns in England bear the name in one of its forms, Chippenham, Buckingham County, and others. Mrs. Gillespie is in the ninth generation in direct descent from John Howland, one of the most famous colonial Americans. John Howland was a grandson of Bishop Howland of England. John came to America in the Mayflower, and was one of its passengers who gathered in the cabin of that vessel and signed the "Compact." John Howland's wife was Elizabeth Tilley, who also was on the Mayflower. There is a tradition that she was the daughter of Governor Carver. Through various other branches Mrs. Gillespie traces her ancestry to at least six if not eight of the Mayflower passengers. Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland, married John Chipman, whose home was at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

The Milam family is of Virginian origin, and from that state its members spread over the west during the pioneer epoch in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and other states. Several of the name have become fixed in history, particularly Ben Milam, one of the most conspicuous of the heroes of the Texas war for independence in 1836. Milam County, Texas, was named in his honor. Mrs. Gillespie's grandfather, George Milam, and his wife, Mary Baird (Chipman) Milam, came to Indiana in 1819 and were pioneer settlers at Bloomington in Monroe County. Mrs. Gillespie was born at Ellettsville, a short distance north of Bloomington. Her father, Rev. Francis Marion Milam, was a minister of the Gospel, but in early manhood entered the Civil war in Company B of the Sixty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.

Mrs. Gillespie is a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Since the late war began she has proved indefatigable in assisting and in directing the various war activities committed to the women of Indianapolis. She organized one of the first units in hygiene

Mrs. B. W. Gillespie

and home nursing under the Red Cross, and was its president, holding the meetings at her home. She is a member of the Executive Board of the Rainbow Cheer Association and has the honor and title of the office of Official War "Mother" of the War Mothers of America Organization of Marion County. The honor was paid her of being elected president September 4, 1918, of the Indiana Division of the War Mothers of America. Mrs. Gillespie is a charter member of the Woman's Department Club of Indianapolis. She is also prominently identified with the Chautauqua Circle, named for Bishop John H. Vincent, and is a Chautauqua graduate of the class of 1917. For nine years she was president of the Thursday Afternoon Club.

Mrs. Gillespie was a member of the Board of Directors of the Young Women's Christian Association for a number of years and was chairman of the Membership Committee and later of the Girls Department, also a member of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church where she has been a teacher in the Sunday School for many years.

While many Indianapolis families have had representatives in the military forces abroad, few have been longer represented there than Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, whose two sons, Boyd M. and Bryant W., Jr., were both members of Battery A of the 150th Field Artillery, Rainbow Division. Boyd was born May 21, 1895, and Bryant on November 17, 1897. Both were university men when they enlisted and both had previous experience in the artillery branch of the National Guard. These young men saw service with the Indiana Unit on the Mexican border. Boyd left DePauw University to enter the army, while Bryant, Jr., was in the junior class of Indiana University when he joined the Battery and was made a sergeant. Boyd Gillespie was made a corporal in the spring of 1917. He was one of the Americans disabled by a gas attack from the Germans May 1, 1918, and spent several months in a base hospital. Both sons are college fraternity men, Boyd a Phi Delta Theta and Bryant, Jr., a Phi Gamma Delta.





John D. Lincoln

John William Johnson



It is not necessary to go back even thirty or forty years to find plenty of men in Kokomo who knew John William Johnson as a plain, hard working and capable mechanic. Mr. Johnson still remains a plain, unpretentious, democratic citizen, but out of his sheer force of character and energy he has created business interests that give him a position among the leading industrial executives of Indiana. Having worked happily among the lowliest this "magnetic wonder," as he has been termed, mingles with as great an ease among the highest. His geniality and his eloquent oratory have won for him many friends from all classes. His good-will and kindness show that his predominating characteristic is making others happy.

His father, John Johnson, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in the late fifties. He was a farmer in Ireland. For several years he lived in New York City, and in 1864, at Stonington, Connecticut, he married Anna Egan. She was born in King's County Ireland, in 1840. Her death occurred at Kokomo August 17, 1889. John Johnson died at Memphis, Tennessee, August 19, 1910, at the age of eighty. He had lived in Kokomo from 1867 until a few years previous to his death. The seven children born to them were Sarah, Matilda, John William, Theresa, Walter, Albert and Carrie.

John William Johnson was the third of the children born at Kokomo, his birth occurring December 22, 1869. He attended the parochial and public schools of the town, including high school, and at an early age went to work to learn the machinist and moulding trade. When only nineteen years old he was foreman in the foundry department of Ford and Donnelly, and continued in the employ of that Kokomo firm for twenty years. Later he became superintendent and manager, and spent the greater part of his wage working career with those people. Fifteen years ago he left their employ and engaged in the manufacture of automobile accessories and plumber's specialties, also brass and aluminum castings. With scarcely any capital, few workmen, and less machinery, it is little short of miraculous the way Mr. Johnson built up the great Kokomo Brass Works, founders and finishers, with an annual business output of three millions. Perhaps, because it was spontaneous and sincere, the most heartfelt praise Mr. Johnson appreciates was the song of thanksgiving sung by his contented employes after one of his heart-to-heart talks with them.

Mr. Johnson is treasurer and manager of the company and business, Mr. Charles T. Byrne is president and secretary, and James F. Ryan is vice president.

While this is his chief business concern, it is only one of many large enterprises in which he is a stockholder and director. These enterprises at Kokomo which have felt the influence of his energy and direction are the Kokomo Brass

John William Johnson

Works, Byrne Kingston & Company, Kokomo Electric Company, Hoosier Iron Works, Kokomo Steel & Wire Works, Haynes Automobile Company, Kokomo Rubber Works, Globe Stove & Range Company, Conran & McNeal Company, Liberty Press Metal Company, Kokomo Lithographing Company, and the Sedan Body Company.

Mr. Johnson is a loyal democrat, is a Catholic and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks at Kokomo. August 13, 1894, he married Nellie C. Krebser, of Huron, Ohio. To their marriage were born four children: Agatha, deceased, Lenore, Paul and Karl. Lenore is now a student in St. Mary's College at South Bend, Indiana, Paul is a student of Notre Dame University and Karl attends the St. Francis Academy at Kokomo.





Geo. L. Cole

George L. Cole



IN an old, prosperous and somewhat conservative community like Marion a man is not usually rated as successful unless he possesses more than the quality of business skill. Grant County people have had their eyes on the progress of George L. Cole for a great many years. They have known him as a teacher but especially as a banker. On January 8, 1918, Mr. Cole was elected president of the First National Bank of Marion. One of the Marion papers took occasion editorially to refer to Mr. Cole's advancement at that time, and in addition to crediting him with unusual natural ability as a banker, gave expression to a general community esteem calling him a public spirited citizen, active in all public moves, a Christian gentleman, and a most valuable man for this or any other community.

Mr. Cole was born at Harlem in Delaware County, Ohio, January 16, 1873, a son of Levi M. and Alice (Landess) Cole. His people were substantial farmers. On April 1, 1881, the family removed to Grant County, Indiana, where they bought a farm of eighty acres. It was on this farm that George L. Cole spent his youthful days from the time he was eight years old. He attended the public schools and at the age of eighteen qualified and began his work as a teacher. He was in school work for six years and during several summers attended the Marion Normal College. His work as teacher was so satisfactory that eventually he was made principal of one of the leading schools of the county.

His banking experience began as collector with Jason, Willson & Company, bankers. He was with that firm six years, and in that time mastered many of the details and fundamentals of banking. He held the post of assistant cashier when he resigned to become connected with the Grant County Trust & Savings Bank as teller. Later he was secretary and treasurer of that company and was with it five and a half years before joining the First National Bank as assistant cashier. After three months he was promoted to cashier, and was then elevated to the office of president, as above noted.

Banking is not Mr. Cole's sole interest at Marion. He is director and treasurer of the Economy Box & Tie Plate Company, director and treasurer of the Marion Mattress Company, director of the Union Glove Company, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is treasurer of the Grant County Red Cross, and for ten years has been director and later was also made treasurer of the local Young Men's Christian Association. He is an active church worker and a steward in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Marion. Politically he is a republican but takes no active part in partisan politics. Mr. Cole is a member of the Country Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

September 28, 1904, he married Miss Sarah Millicent Hays of Grant County, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Freeze) Hays. Her father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two children, Dorothy and Helen Susanna.



Arthur Jordan

Arthur Jordan



FEW men in a period of forty years have achieved so many substantial and creative results in the commercial and industrial field as are found in the record of Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis. His career acquires a special significance today because of the attention bestowed upon the conservation of those products that are vital to the life and welfare of the nation and the world. Mr. Jordan was a pioneer in the cold storage industry and also in changing the methods of transportation of perishable products from ice cooling to mechanical refrigeration. It was largely under his leadership also that the manufacture of butter in large plants supplied by numerous outlying creameries was effected in Indiana.

Mr. Jordan was born at Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, September 1, 1855, and represents a pioneer name in Indianapolis. His grandfather, Ephraim Jordan, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Indianapolis in 1836. He was a pioneer hotel man of the city and also one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church. Largely through his instrumentality it is said Henry Ward Beecher was called to the pastorate of the Indianapolis church. He was a successful business man and did much to make Indianapolis a center of industry, religion and culture.

Gilmore Jordan, father of Arthur Jordan, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1824, and was twelve years of age when he came to Indianapolis. He had a common school education, and also studied under Professor Kemper, a well known classical educator of the early days in Indianapolis. At the age of twenty-one Gilmore Jordan enlisted for service in the Mexican war and was fife major of his regiment. He then returned to Indianapolis, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was in public office in Washington, D. C., and at once tendered his services to the Union, enlisting in the Army of the Potomac. He has a distinguished record as a soldier and he received the rank of captain, was division quartermaster during the later years and was brevetted major at the close of the war. For several years after the war he was in the government service at Washington, but spent his last years in Indianapolis, where he died in February, 1897. He began political action as a whig, but supported John C. Fremont, the first republican candidate for president, in 1856. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married at Indianapolis Harriet McLaughlin, of Scotch ancestry. She was born in 1830 and died in August, 1907.

Arthur Jordan, their only son, was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and at Washington, D. C., and his first business experience was in the subscription book business as an employe of Colonel Samuel C. Vance of Indi-

anapolis. Later he was admitted to partnership and finally bought the business from Colonel Vance and continued it until 1877.

A number of years ago Mr. Jordan responded to the request that he write for a produce paper something concerning the growth of his business at Indianapolis. From what he wrote at the time is taken the following:

"It was in the fall of 1876 that I made my start in a very small way as a boy of twenty years in Indianapolis, where I bought out a small jobbing concern handling butter and eggs. At first I gave special attention to the local trade, but soon found the eastern markets both attractive and profitable, and within a few years the shipping end of the business required the greater part of my attention. The methods of handling and marketing perishable produce in those days were very different from those of the present day. Eggs were shipped in barrels and butter was usually forwarded from this section in rolls. The refrigerator car facilities were very meager and altogether everyone connected with the trade had much to learn.

"In addition to five creameries which I built and operated prior to 1882, I took on poultry as a side line, not dreaming then that it would eclipse all my other interests. A few experimental shipments of iced poultry had been made by others from this section, but no success had been made of it up to that time. To me it proved a winner from the start. I made a careful study of the shipping facilities from this section to the seaboard and gave much time and attention to obtaining a thorough understanding of the market requirements and extending my acquaintance with the leading men in the trade, while also giving close study to their methods. To this and to the connections I nearly succeeded in making with the best houses in our line in New York and Boston I attribute the success I have had in developing the egg, poultry and butter trade of Indiana and Illinois. As a pioneer in this line in the central west I am proud of the high rank to which the quality and grading of the poultry and eggs of this section has been raised.

"I have always considered that success as a shipper does not depend so much upon the quantity handled as upon the quality of the goods and the reputation of the 'mark' or brand. I have, however, succeeded in handling a good volume as well. Over ten thousand cases of eggs (three hundred thousand dozen) bought in one week from farmers and hucksters, twenty-eight hundred barrels (six hundred thousand pounds) of iced poultry fresh dressed for a single week's shipment, a complete line of twenty-two refrigerator cars loaded with our shipment for one day's output only, the sale of twenty-four thousand dollars worth of plumage and other feathers picked from the poultry handled at our houses in one season, are some of the banner events in the history of the business of the Arthur Jordan Company."

By 1894 Mr. Jordan owned more than fifty packing and cold storage plants in Indiana and Illinois, devoted entirely to the packing and shipping of poultry and eggs. The great business developed by him was sold in 1903 to the Nelson Morris Company of Chicago.

In the meantime he had become identified with a number of other business interests at Indianapolis. In 1892 he organized the Keyless Lock Company, of which he has been the active head for more than twenty-five years. The output of this company has added much to the prestige of Indianapolis as a

manufacturing center. It has long been the leading manufacturer of equipment for United States postoffices and United States mail cars, being the owner of the original patents for keyless or combination locks for post office use. In 1894 Mr. Jordan organized the City Ice Company of Indianapolis, which has developed into one of the largest ice making and distributing plants in the State of Indiana. It is now the City Ice and Coal Company, with Mr. Jordan as the principal owner. In 1898 he organized the Capital Gas Engine Company, and became its president. Mr. Jordan was for some years a factor in the insurance field, organizing and becoming president of the Meridian Life and Trust Company of Indianapolis in 1899 and reincorporated in 1909 as the Meridian Life Insurance Company. When this company was consolidated with another organization Mr. Jordan retired from active participation in its affairs and has since confined his attention to his numerous other enterprises. He is one of the owners of the International Machine Tool Company, which he organized in 1906, and is also the controlling factor in the Printing Arts Company, of Indianapolis and the Disco Electric Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Michigan.

Many people not familiar with Mr. Jordan's business achievements know him as a public spirited citizen and philanthropist. In 1869 he became a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, with which he has since been actively associated and for many years has been a member of its Board of Trustees. He is also a trustee of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association, and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among Mr. Jordan's recent contributions to these organizations is a large and beautiful new Young Men's Christian Association building at Rangoon, the capital city of Burmah, India, and a beautiful tract of ground on north Penna Street, opposite St. Clair Park in Indianapolis for a Young Women's Christian Association home for young women. He is connected with many of the city charities, is a director of Franklin College, member of the Board of Corporators of Crown Hill Cemetery, and is connected with the Commercial, Columbia and Marion Clubs. Through his father's record as a soldier and officer he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Jordan is a staunch republican and has always been loyal to his party since he cast his first vote in 1876, although never has sought public office. He is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

December 15, 1875, he married Miss Rose-Alba Burke. She was born at Indianapolis November 12, 1856, daughter of Henry and Amanda (Moore) Burke, both natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan had three children. Esther, wife of Orlando B. Iles; Robert Gilmore Jordan, who died in 1886, at the age of six years; and Alma, wife of John S. Kittle, of Indianapolis.



W. D. Miller

William H. H. Miller



SIDE from the national reputation that came to him as United States Attorney General in the cabinet of President Harrison, William Henry Harrison Miller was one of the ablest advocates and most profound lawyers of his generation. He was one of the last survivors of a brilliant coterie of legal minds that adorned the Indiana bar during the latter half of the nineteenth century and he stood on the same plane with such eminent contemporaries as Thomas A. Hendricks, General Benjamin Harrison, Joseph E. McDonald and others whose memory will always be cherished in the annals of the Indiana bar.

William Henry Harrison Miller, who was named in honor of the grandfather of General Harrison, with whom Mr. Miller was long associated in practice, was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, September 6, 1840, and died, in the fullness of years and honors, May 25, 1917. His Miller ancestors, Scotch and English, came to America in the seventeenth century. His branch of the family located in Oneida County, New York, in 1795. He was next to the youngest in the family of ten children of Curtis and Lucy (Duncan) Miller, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. His father was a New York State farmer.

It was the hard and invigorating discipline of a farm that brought out and developed many of the talents of Mr. Miller, and his character was formed by opposing obstacles rather than avoiding them. He attended district schools in his native county, and at the early age of fifteen was qualified as a teacher. He also attended an academy at Whitestown, New York, and from there entered Hamilton College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1861. Hamilton College in view of his later distinctions and attainments, conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. in 1889. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

For a time he taught a village school at Maumee City, Ohio, and in May, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected lieutenant, and served throughout the three months' term of enlistment, until his honorable discharge in September of the same year. Leaving the army he took up the study of law at Toledo under the eminent Morrison R. Waite, later chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the necessity of earning a living compelled him to forego those associations. For a time he clerked in a law office and afterwards continued his law studies privately while serving as superintendent of public schools at Peru, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 at Peru and handled his first minor cases as a lawyer in that city. While there he was elected county school examiner.

Among other facts that distinguished the career of the late William H. H. Miller is that his reputation was based almost entirely upon his attainments and brilliant qualifications as a lawyer. In his entire career he never sought the honors of public office. Thus his record is adorned with only two public positions, that of county school examiner in Miami County, and many years later as attorney general for the United States.

In 1866 he removed to Fort Wayne, and formed a partnership with William H. Coombs. Mr. Coombs was an old lawyer of great ability but had a limited practice. It was left to the junior partner to give the push and energy which brought a rapidly growing clientage to the firm. Mr. Miller soon had more than a local prestige as a lawyer. In the course of his practice he handled several cases before the Federal Courts in Indianapolis. There he became acquainted with General Benjamin Harrison, who at that time was one of the foremost members of the Indiana bar. General Harrison was then practicing as a member of the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines. In 1874 Albert G. Porter, the senior member, and who served as governor of Indiana from 1881 to 1885, withdrew, and General Harrison at once offered the partnership to his esteemed young friend at Fort Wayne. This resulted in the establishment of the firm Harrison, Hines & Miller, and from 1874 to 1889 Mr. Miller was the active legal associate of General Harrison.

Mr. Miller, while never a politician, was always deeply concerned in politics as a science and some of his notable services as a lawyer were rendered in handling problems of a political-legal nature. He was the leading counsel in a case before the courts as a result of the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution in 1878. He also appeared in the contest concerning the office of lieutenant governor in 1886. For many years he was a trusted adviser of many of the leaders of the republican party, and thus had become not only the professional associate but the confidential adviser of General Harrison prior to the latter's campaign for the presidency in 1888. It was in recognition of these services and also on the basis of a fitness which none better understood than General Harrison that Mr. Miller was called into the cabinet of that statesman in 1889 as attorney general.

While he went to Washington practically unknown so far as a national reputation was concerned, there has never been found a good reason for revising or modifying the high estimate of his services and acts as head of the legal department of the Federal Government. An estimate of these services is found in the following language: "In the administrative functions of his office he inaugurated a vigorous policy and endeavored effectively in many instances to correct the abuses in the enforcement of the law and to secure their impartial administration. He exercised particular care in recommendations to the president for the appointment of United States judges, an unusual number of whom were appointed under President Harrison's administration, and the result was that the selections were generally commended by members of all parties." Many other important matters of the Harrison administration were handled personally by Mr. Miller as head of the law department, including the Behring Sea litigation, the constitutional validity of the McKinley Tariff Law, the Interstate Commerce and Anti-Lottery Laws, the International Copyright Act, and the admission of some half dozen territories to the Union.

The case which brought him his chief reputation and received most attention from the public press occurred early in his official career. The knowledge came to his office that a notorious California lawyer named David S. Terry was planning personal violence upon Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court when the latter should appear on the California circuit. Attorney General Miller promptly and without hesitation directed the United States marshal of that state to afford the Justice the most careful protection. Deputy Marshal Neagle was detailed as a personal attendant upon Justice Field. Terry was killed by Neagle in the very act of making a deadly assault upon the venerable jurist. As a result of the killing the authority of the Deputy Marshal was questioned. An attempt was made by the state authorities of California to prosecute him for the murder of Terry. Mr. Miller directed the defense of the deputy marshal on the high ground "that independently of all statutes, it was a constitutional duty of the executive branch of the Federal Government to protect the judiciary." Though in laying down that principle he was unsupported by precedent or statutory authority, the attorney general was sustained by decisions in both the United States Circuit Court and in the Supreme Court. He presented the cause in person before the Supreme Court and with such mastery of argument as to add materially to his already high professional reputation.

On retiring from the cabinet of President Harrison in March, 1893, Mr. Miller returned to Indianapolis, and from that time forward until almost the date of his death was engaged in private practice. He became head of the firm Miller, Winter & Elam, and subsequently of Miller, Shirley & Miller, the junior partner being his son Samuel D. Miller.

While he possessed exceptional natural talents the position which Mr. Miller attained in his profession was largely due to his thorough preparation and his habits of thoroughness and industry. He never ceased to be a student, and he early trained himself in that rare ability to absorb, assimilate and retain knowledge, and his field of intellectual interest was broadened beyond the law to history and the best in literature. It was from the resources thus stored up in his mind that caused a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States once to say of him: "The great power of his arguments is largely due to the marvelous aptness of his illustrations." And he was doubtless referring to his own experience when, in answer to a question as to what special trait was most essential to the success of a lawyer, he replied: "The mental trait most essential to the success of a lawyer is the ability to see resemblances amid differences and differences amid resemblances."

Mr. Miller served as a trustee of his alma mater, Hamilton College, from 1893 to 1898. For many years he was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, was a corporator of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association, a director of the Marion Trust Company, was once honored with the presidency of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and was a member of the Columbia Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. On December 23, 1863, he married Miss Gertrude A. Bunce, who was born in Ohio but was reared in Vernon, Oneida County, New York. Her father was Sidney A. Bunce. Of the seven children born of their marriage there survive, a son and two daughters. Concerning the son more is said on other pages. The

two daughters are Florence, wife of Clifford Arrick, of Chicago, and Jessie, wife of A. M. Hopper, of Englewood, New Jersey.

Only a short time before his death Mr. Miller, in the course of an intimate conversation, remarked: "I am not conscious that during my public life in Washington I ever did a single official act from a selfish motive." And to those who knew and honored him and had followed his career from the time he came to Indianapolis that sentence would receive a broader application to his entire career as a lawyer and man.

Samuel D. Miller

SAMUEL D. MILLER was in Washington while his father was United States Attorney General, acquired part of his legal education there and gained experience and association with leading men and affairs that proved invaluable to him as a lawyer. He has been a member of the Indianapolis bar since 1893, and for many years was actively associated with his honored father, William H. H. Miller.

He was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 25, 1869, and was five years of age when his father came to Indianapolis. From early childhood he had liberal advantages and grew up in an environment calculated to bring out the best of his native qualities. He attended the public schools of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Classical School, and in 1886 entered his father's alma mater, Hamilton College of New York. He pursued the classical course and received the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1890. The next year he spent in the law department of Columbia University at New York, and then entered the law school of the National University at Washington, where he graduated LL. B. in 1892. While at Washington, from March, 1891, to March, 1893, he was private secretary to Redfield Proctor and Stephen B. Elkins, secretaries of war under President Harrison.

Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar in March, 1893, and for two years practiced as junior member of the firm of Hord, Perkins & Miller at Indianapolis. From the fall of 1895 to 1899 he had his home and business as a lawyer at New York City. On returning to Indianapolis he became a member of the firm of Miller, Elam, Fesler & Miller. Later the firm became Miller, Shirley, Miller & Thompson. Subsequently, upon the retirement of Mr. C. C. Shirley from the firm it became Miller, Dailey & Thompson, and still continues active in the practice. The other members are Mr. Frank C. Dailey and Mr. William T. Thompson, Mr. Sidney S. Miller and Mr. Albert L. Rabb.

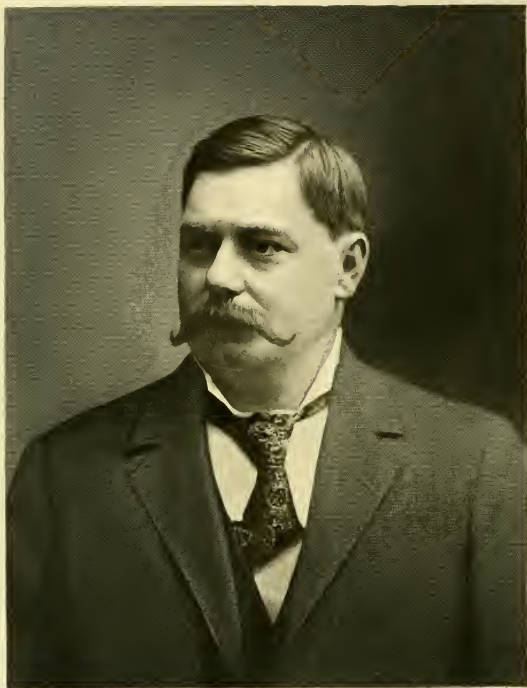
Mr. Miller is an active member of the United States, Indiana and Indianapolis Bar Associations. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College and continued as such for about seven years. Other members of the Board at the time were the late James S. Sherman, vice president of the United States, and Senator Elihu Root. Mr. Miller is a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and belongs to the Hamilton College Chapter of the Chi Psi fraternity, and the Columbia, the University, the Country and the Dramatic clubs of Indianapolis. Politically he has rendered allegiance and much service to

the cause of the republican party, though, like his father, he has never put himself in the way of official preferment.

During the war of 1917 Mr. Miller gave a large part of his time to the patriotic activities of his community. He was a member of Selective Service Board No. 5, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Branch of the American Protective League and actively engaged in many other of the undertakings brought about by the war.

On October 23, 1907, he married Miss Amelia Owen. She was born and reared in Evansville. Her father, Dr. A. M. Owen, was long prominent in the profession of medicine in that city. Three children were born of this marriage, two sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter, Laura Owen Miller, born April 22, 1914, alone survives. By a former marriage Mr. Miller has one son, Sidney Stanhope, born September 27, 1893, who is a lawyer by profession and during the war was a major in the One Hundred and Fiftieth United States Field Artillery in France.





Frank Hilgemeier.

Frank Hilgemeier



IMPORTANT as many business lines must be considered, none perhaps take precedence of one that is depended upon to feed the world, and practically that is the place occupied today by the pork packing industry. The products of the packing plants have become almost necessary elements in the normal dietary of many countries. When unusual conditions arise and great demands are made upon the capacities of both large and small business houses in all lines, a noticeable shortage in this especial one brings about vigorous protest from the people, who find no other food quite equal to the packers' goods. A business firm that was founded here and has done a safe and prosperous business at Indianapolis for many years is that of Frank Hilgemeier & Brother, pork packers, of which Frank Hilgemeier, a substantial and respected citizen and representative business man of this section, is the head.

Frank Hilgemeier was born in January, 1867, on Wyoming Street, Indianapolis, near where the Schmidt Brewery now stands. His parents were Christian and Maria (Sudbrock) Hilgemeier, both of whom were born in Germany and came young to the United States. They were married at Indianapolis, and both died in this city, the father in 1893 and the mother in 1916, when aged seventy-five years. Their children were: Maria, who became the wife of George Stumph, of Indianapolis; Matilda, who is the wife of Louis D. Schreiber, of Julietta, Indiana; Frank and George, pork packers, as noted above and Harry, who is associated with his brothers in this business.

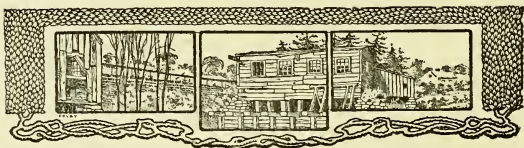
In his native land Christian Hilgemeier was designed for the milling business, but he showed no liking for the same and while yet a young man emigrated to the United States and came to Indianapolis because a relative, Fred Sanders, was already established here. It was some time before he could definitely settle himself in a profitable business, but in the meanwhile he was not idle, always finding something self supporting to do, on one occasion this being driving a city sprinkling cart. It was through such persistent industry that he became a man of large means and much influence, and at one time was the owner of half a city block on McCarty and Delaware streets. For some years he was in partnership in the grocery business with Dick Muegge. It was about forty years ago that he started in the packing business, in a small way, on the corner of Prospect Street and Keystone Avenue, and finding his venture prospering in 1885 he moved to Raymond Street, opposite Garfield Park, and still later south of the J. M. & I. Railroad tracks, the business growing all the time. After thirteen years at the last location the plant was moved to its present situation, West Raymond Street and the Illinois Central tracks

Frank Hilgemeier

by the present firm. Christian Hilgemeier and wife were members of St. Paul's Lutheran Congregation. He was a sensible, practical business man and predicted when his sons were prepared to succeed him that as long as they kept their interests together as one business they would succeed, and that fatherly suggestion has been followed by the sons and the business was never more prosperous than at present.

Frank Hilgemeier obtained his education in the Lutheran school conducted in his boyhood at McCarty and New Jersey streets, but as early as his thirteenth year he began to help his father and has been continuously identified with the business, when his father died taking over the management and in partnership with his brother George successfully conducting it. As general superintendent Frank Hilgemeier looks after the operation of the plant, and George Hilgemeier attends to the sales and collections. Their plant is as complete as science and understanding of the business can make it and absolutely sanitary. Their products are noted for their high quality and up to the present time have been confined to the city trade.

Mr. Hilgemeier is a sound democrat in his political faith and a leading member of the democratic club of this city. He is held in high regard as an honorable business man and in every way is an enterprising and public spirited citizen.





BEAUMONT

Burton E. Parrott



ONE of the most honored names in Indianapolis business circles was that of Burton E. Parrott, who became widely known throughout the middle west as one of the active heads of a great baking business.

He was a native of Indianapolis, where he was born March 13, 1861. He was a son of Horace Parrott, a noted business man of Indianapolis at an early day, a member of the firm of Parrott & Nickum. His son, Burton E. Parrott, attended the public schools and later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated. After his graduation he entered the offices of Parrott & Nickum, where he remained until Horace Parrott retired, and also the other member, Mr. Nickum, when the firm of Parrott & Taggart was formed. The bakery products of this firm were widely distributed all over the State of Indiana, and it is one of the best remembered of the older combinations of industry and business affairs at Indianapolis. The firm continued in existence for eighteen years, when the business was taken over by the National Biscuit Company.

Mr. Parrott was also interested in the Miller-Parrott & Company of Terre Haute, and was financially identified with various other concerns.

He achieved a high prominence in business affairs when he was still a comparatively young man, and his death occurred at the age of fifty-one on August 10, 1912. He left a widow and three children: Mary is the wife of Robert B. Failey and they are the parents of two sons, Robert B., Jr., and James F., 2nd; Josephine is the wife of Capt. Lew Wallace, 2nd, now in France, and they have one child, Lew Wallace, 3rd; and Robert. Mrs. Parrott bore the maiden name of Lusa Comingore and was born in Indianapolis. She still lives in Indianapolis, at 2900 North Meridian Street.



Fred C. Gardner.

Fred C. Gardner



SOMETHING concerning the monumental character and importance of the great Indianapolis industry conducted under the name E. C. Atkins & Company is a matter of record on other pages of this publication. A position of executive responsibility in such a business is sufficient of itself as a proof that the holder has the experience and qualifications of a successful business man.

About thirty-five years ago Fred C. Gardner entered the plant of the Atkins Company in the capacity of an office boy. Fidelity, hard work, concentration of effort, study of his surroundings and opportunity to improve his usefulness were the main reasons that started him on his upward climb from one position to another until in 1900 he was elected assistant treasurer and then in 1912 was promoted to treasurer.

Mr. Gardner, who has otherwise been prominent in civic affairs at Indianapolis as well as a factor in its business life, has lived here since early boyhood. He was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, August 23, 1863, a son of Anson J. and Mary Elizabeth (Watson) Gardner. Anson J. Gardner was born in Ohio September 13, 1831, and as a young man removed to DeWitt County, Illinois. He secured Government land, and in the course of time had about 3,000 acres and was one of the leading farmers and stock growers in the state. He made a specialty of breeding high grade Shorthorn cattle. In 1875 he sold his farm and stock interests, and coming to Indianapolis established himself in business as a buyer and shipper of grain. He was one of the leading grain merchants of Indianapolis until 1901, at which date he retired. He died January 8, 1906, and his wife followed him in death on the next day. Anson Gardner was an active republican, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with his wife was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church. Mary Elizabeth Watson was born in Illinois January 24, 1845. Her father, James G. Watson, was a large plantation and slave owner in Kentucky. It was a station to which he was in part born, but he had no sympathy with the traditions of the slave holding class, and as he could not free his slaves and live in harmony with his neighbors in the South his antagonism finally reached a point where at a heavy financial loss he gave liberty to his negroes, sold his real estate, and moved across the Ohio River into DeWitt County, Illinois.

Fred C. Gardner, who was second in the family of four children, gained his first education in the public schools of Illinois, and after he was twelve years of age attended the city schools of Indianapolis. When he was about seventeen years old he began his business career as a clerk in the auditor's

office of the I. B. & W. Railway, now a part of the Big Four system. From that position about six months later he went into the E. C. Atkins & Company as office boy, and since then his career has been fixed so far as his business sphere is concerned, though his own progress has been one of constantly changing and improving status.

However, a number of other interests and activities are part of his record. He has served as treasurer of the Marion County Republican Club and of the Republican City Committee, and was one of the republicans appointed as a member of the Board of Park Commissioners by Mayor Bell, and is now serving in that capacity. He was at one time treasurer of Butler College and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia, Marion and Woodstock clubs, the Turnverein, the Maennerchor, and of the Christian Church. In Masonry he is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, Indiana Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

November 28, 1883, Mr. Gardner married Miss Cara E. Davis. She was born in Franklin County, Indiana, October 1, 1862, daughter of William M. and Mary Jane (Jones) Davis. Her father was born in Kentucky October 14, 1837, and her mother in Johnson County, Indiana, March 6, 1837. William M. Davis on moving to Indiana engaged in general merchandising at Franklin and then came to Indianapolis, where as senior member of the firm Davis & Cole he was for many years prominent in the dry goods trade. He died July 9, 1882. He is well remembered by the old time citizens of Indianapolis, was past master of Capital City Lodge No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He and his family were members of the Central Christian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were born three children, Mary Elizabeth, Margaret Lucy and Fred C. The only son died in infancy.





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A. G. Seiberling



A. G. SEIBERLING, of Kokomo, is a member of a prominent family of manufacturers and business executives known all over the Middle West, but especially at Akron, Ohio, where the name Seiberling is synonymous with a large part of the great rubber and other industrial enterprises which give that city its unique fame.

It was on a farm in Summit County, Ohio, not far from Akron, that A. G. Seiberling was born January 4, 1865. His parents were Monroe and Sarah L. (Miller) Seiberling, both now deceased. Monroe Seiberling lived on a farm in Summit County until his thirtieth year, and after that took an active part in some of the large business enterprises controlled and directed by his family and associated in Akron. The Seiberlings had among other interests a controlling share in several strawboard factories, and it was for the purpose of organizing the Kokomo Strawboard Company that Monroe Seiberling came to Kokomo in 1888. He was here two years in that business, and then promoted and organized the Diamond Plate Glass Company. In 1895, when this was absorbed by the Pittsburg Glass Company, he removed to Peoria and built the plant of the Peoria Plate Glass Company. Five years later he established a similar plant at Ottawa, Illinois. For many years he was widely known for his enterprise in promoting and building large industrial concerns. Thus his name belongs in a group of manufacturers and business organizers in which men of the Seiberling name have long been so prominent. Monroe Seiberling was a republican, a Knight Templar Mason, and had a family of ten children, eight of whom are living.

A. G. Seiberling grew up at Akron, attended public school there, and spent one term in Buchtel College. His first business service was as office boy with the Akron Strawboard Company. He was bookkeeper of that concern one year, and then was appointed manager and treasurer of the Ohio Strawboard Company at Upper Sandusky. In 1887 he came to Kokomo, and was treasurer of the Diamond Plate Glass Company until 1895. For a time he was connected with the Pittsburg Glass Company as general purchasing agent and was associated with his father in promoting and establishing the Peoria Rubber Company and was its manager and treasurer five years. He was similarly connected with the plate glass plant at Ottawa, Illinois, but in 1905 returned to Kokomo and became secretary and treasurer of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company. He was with that company $5\frac{1}{2}$ years. Since then Mr. Seiberling has been general manager of the Haynes Automobile Company, one of the largest industries of its kind in Indiana.

He is a Knights Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a

A. G. Seiberling

member of Mohamed Temple of Peoria, Illinois, and is affiliated with the Elks. He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and a director of the Kokomo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Seiberling is a republican and affiliated with the Lutheran Church. July 3, 1889, he married Miss Anna Tate, of Kokomo.





The American Historical Society

H. J. Hearsby

Harry T. Hearsey



HARRY T. HEARSEY, of Indianapolis, is a man who has participated in and has made history in one of the greatest industries of the age. Forty years ago he was doing practical mechanics in the limited and meager bicycle industry. He has never relaxed his attention to the bicycle, and knows probably more about that business than any other man in America. He was the pioneer in the industry at Indianapolis, and at a later date had a similar relationship to the automobile business. He is president of the H. T. Hearsey Company at 408 Capitol Avenue.

Mr. Hearsey is a native Englishman, born in London February 11, 1863, son of H. T. and Flora Hearsey. His mother is still living. Both parents were born in London, and when he was a boy they came to America and located at Boston. Harry T. Hearsey grew up and attended school at Boston, and had a training in the mechanical trades in several shops of that city.

The facts of his early experience of greatest interest here is found in the year 1878, when he became connected with the bicycle industry as a bicycle mechanic and repair man. There has been no interruption to his connection with the bicycle business since that day. He was first employed by the Cunningham-Heath Company of Boston, manufacturers and importers of bicycles. He was with them seven years as a machinist and was a racing expert. Mr. Hearsey could ride a bicycle as well as make one, and when it is recalled that thirty or forty years ago the only type of bicycle was the high wheel or ordinary, the riding was a matter of much more expert performance than what is required today.

As a rider Mr. Hearsey gave exhibitions for his company in various cities of the United States. In 1885 he came to Indianapolis, the city that has been his home now for over thirty years. After coming here he was for a time connected with the business of Charles Finley Smith of Waverly bicycle fame. In 1886 he established a shop of his own in a little room at New York and Delaware streets. Here he sold and repaired bicycles of the old type, having the shop at one end of the room and operating a coal office at the other. A year or two later he moved to a somewhat larger building on Pennsylvania Street near Ohio, occupying a site that is now taken up by the east portion of the new Federal Building. Here he conducted besides a repair shop a salesroom and riding academy. This was probably the first salesroom and riding academy in the middle west, and certainly the first in Indianapolis. It was about 1890 that the first form of the "safety" bicycle was introduced, and in two or three years its development rendered the old "ordinary" practically obsolete, and for a number of years no one has seen the high wheel except in museums and circuses. The safety bicycle grew in popularity, especially after the introduction of pneumatic tires, and Mr. Hearsey was in a position to be-

come the central figure around which the bicycle activities of Indianapolis revolved. His shop was headquarters for all the famous racing men of fifteen or twenty years ago, and he was a leading spirit in the great meets which were as much events in the '90s as automobile races have been since.

With the advent of the automobile and the decline in popularity of the bicycle Mr. Hearsey naturally gravitated into the automobile business. Thus he became the first automobile dealer in Indianapolis. In a historical article on the bicycle and kindred industries in a recent number of the Bicycle News of New York, this paper credits Mr. Hearsey with being the oldest dealer and jobber of bicycles in the United States; while his record for being the pioneer dealer in automobiles at Indianapolis is well known to all. Carl Fisher, Indianapolis' widely known automobile magnate, worked as a youth in Mr. Hearsey's plant, Mr. Fisher calls Mr. Hearsey "daddy" and freely gives him credit for his start in the automobile industry. The history of Mr. Hearsey's connection with the automobile business is in fact the history of the beginning and early years of the industry in Indianapolis, a city that now ranks second in automobile trade and manufacture in the United States.

Mr. Hearsey has done his part as an originator and inventor. He devised and put on the market the famous Hearsey bicycle tires, known from coast to coast. He was also the originator of the interchangeable tire tube for Ford cars, a tube that has come into universal use. Mr. Hearsey discontinued the automobile end of his business in 1915, but has never discontinued handling bicycles, even during the slackest years. He is now jobbing bicycles, bicycle parts and automobile accessories, and in August, 1918, moved his plant to its splendid modern building at 408-410 Capitol Avenue. There he has spacious and well arranged quarters, constituting an ideal location. Mr. Hearsey's continuance in the business has been well justified, since, as he foresaw, the bicycle in recent years has again found favor and place in the world of trade and industry, fulfilling a need that can not be filled in any other way. This has been well recognized by its classification as an essential war industry. Mr. Hearsey is president of the H. T. Hearsey Company, and also active manager of the business.

Mr. Hearsey was also very active in Indianapolis civic life, a member of the Board of Trade, and having served eleven years as a governor; a member of the Marion Club, having served as director and treasurer; a member of the Academy of Music; a member of the Automobile Trade Association and Hoosier Motor Club; prominent in Masonic life, a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also a Knight Templar and a Shriner and a member of Centre Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, also a member of Christ Episcopal church. In politics he is a republican. He served four years as a member of the Advisory Board of Centre township, Marion County, and, while he always took an active part in politics as a republican, he never aspired to any other office, preferring his business career.

He married Miss Nellie Kirk, of Muncie, Indiana, where she was born and reared. They have four daughters: Nellie, wife of R. H. Colburn, and they have two children, Harry Hearsey Colburn and Mariadna; Vivian; Edith, wife of Herbert Jose, and they have one child, Joanna Jose; and Kathryn, wife of Robert R. Adams.



Wm. R. Jung & Co.

William P. Junglaus



WILLIAM P. JUNGCLAUS has been a resident of Indianapolis more than forty years and during that time has built up a business widely known as a contractor and builder. With a big business organization to his credit, and enjoying the universal esteem of all who know him, Mr. Junglaus is one of the prominent Indianans of the present time.

However, comparatively few people know that this substantial business man is one of the most widely traveled and world experienced residents of the state. His early life reads like romance or a tale of travel. He roamed over all the seven seas, went to nearly every civilized port on the Globe, and, oddly enough, when he left seafaring he came to a remote inland city and only occasionally during the last forty years has smelled or tasted salt water.

Mr. Junglaus was born near Hamburg, Germany, February 22, 1849. His father, Peter Henry Junglaus, was a sea captain and for thirty-five years took his ships out of the port of Hamburg. He was a veteran mariner of long and arduous experience, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-seven.

At fourteen, after completing his common school education, William P. Junglaus started out to see the world and taste of adventure, perhaps hoping to emulate the example of his father. For seven years he was a sailor, visiting every foreign land, and during that time acquired a fluent knowledge of English, French and German and also of other languages sufficiently for business purposes. Beginning as a deck boy he was acting second mate when he quit the sea. Mr. Junglaus was not only an efficient sailor, but had an appreciation of all that he saw and experienced, and penetrated through the romance and wonder of the countries and lands which he visited on his many voyages. He was twice around the world, rounded Cape Horn four times, was in all the principal seaports of southern countries, and North 72° to the North Cape of Sweden and Norway in the Arctic Ocean; was up and down both east and west coast of South America, and also coasted the shores of Africa. He was in South Africa when the great diamond fields were discovered, and he knew Capetown in its palmiest days. Mr. Junglaus visited Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena in 1868. In 1867 he was at Hongkong and Nagasaki and saw both of these great Oriental ports about the time China and Japan were awakening to touch with the western world. In 1867 he also visited the Sandwich Islands, and altogether he made two trips to Australia. He had perhaps an inherited talent for keen observation, and wherever he went scenes impressed themselves indelibly upon his memory, and today he knows more about many foreign countries than most of the tourists who travel primarily to see and observe.

In 1870 Mr. Junglaus came with a load of whale oil from Oakland, New

Zealand, to Bedford, Massachusetts. That was the end of his experience as a sailor. Quitting the sea, he met his father at New York, and together they came west to Indianapolis. The father later returned to Germany.

William P. Jungclauss began his career in Indianapolis in a sufficiently humble and inconspicuous manner. He worked as a laborer in construction, but being a sailor born and trained and naturally handy with tools, he was in a few days pronounced a master workman. About 1875 he began contracting on his own account, and has been steadily in that line now for more than forty years. He has handled not only small but many large and important contracts. To mention only a few there should be noted the Masonic Temple of Indianapolis, several of the theaters, the New York Store and Merchants' National Bank Building. His business grew and prospered and for the last twenty-two years has been conducted as an incorporated company.

Mr. Jungclauss is a Lutheran and in politics votes for the man rather than the party. He has long been active in Masonry and in 1889 attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1872 he married Miss Marie Schumacher. They have four living children: Fred W.; Dorothea, wife of Dr. Clarence Ihle, of Dayton, Ohio; Henry P., and Marie S., Mrs. Samuel L. Patterson. Both the sons are associated with their father in business.





W. L. Sandage.

William L. Sandage



THE history of Indiana industry contains many noted and honored names, and there is place alongside the greatest of them for the Sandage family. William L. Sandage, one of the prominent manufacturers and inventors of the state, undoubtedly inherits some of his ability at least from his father, the late Joshua Sandage, who, though he never achieved the fame that is associated with many of the wagon and plow manufacturers, supplied much of the inventive genius and skill which has brought so much fame to several industrial centers of the middle west.

Joshua Sandage, now deceased, was born in Indiana and from early youth conducted a country blacksmith shop at his home in Perry County. Even while there he was a recognized mechanical and inventive genius. His invention largely took the direction of the making of plows. During the war in his home county of Perry he organized and was first lieutenant of a company which he hoped to take into the regular service. With that company he joined the troops that drove the Confederate raider, Morgan, out of Indiana. However, he was never assigned to regular duty, but with his company was stationed at Indianapolis and formed part of the Home Guards organization on duty at Camp Morton. This organization served without pay.

During the early '70s Joshua Sandage took his family to Moline, Illinois, and there became identified with the great plow manufacturing industry, which has made the names of Moline and Rock Island synonymous with plow manufacture. At that time plow making was in its infancy. Joshua Sandage was patentee of the first steel plow made at Moline. He also devised and was the first to use the process of the drop hammer for welding the plow. The patent office also records him as the patentee of the Sandage steel wagon skein. On account of his success and ingenuity in the plow industry he was called to South Bend, Indiana, and a short time afterward organized what was known as the Sandage Brothers Manufacturing Company. He spent the rest of his life in that city. His enthusiasm and ambition were contented with the working out of processes that in his case had their own reward, and apparently he did not have the business ability to capitalize all the fruits of his genius. His widow is still living.

A son of these parents, William L. Sandage, was born in Perry County, Indiana, in 1866. He had the advantage of his father's companionship and direction in the mastery of mechanical trades, and was an efficient journeyman from early youth. His education was acquired in the schools of Moline and South Bend. Mr. Sandage developed his ability along the special line of die casting. In 1900 he came to Indianapolis, and that city has been his home for nearly twenty years. In 1905 he established the die casting business that, beginning on

a small scale, has developed into the present Modern Die and Tool Company, the largest and most successful plant of its kind in the middle west.

The plant was a particular valuable unit in America's history because of its chief product, what is known as the bronze back bearing, invented by Mr. Sandage, and known commercially as the Victor bearing. With a normally large activity and demand for this product, the industry was forced to expand in every department through the exactions of the war, and it was a recognized war industry and supplied the government under contract with large quantities of Victor bearings for military trucks, tractors, areoplanes, automobiles and other machinery used for war purposes. That the company is not a big manufacturing corporation is due to the unwillingness of Mr. Sandage to accept many tempting offers to use his plant as the basis of an extensive corporate stockholding concern, since he has preferred to continue his individual ownership on the successful basis which he established a number of years ago and which is a credit to his name. Mr. Sandage is now greatly assisted and relieved of many of the exacting details of the business by his son-in-law, H. C. Weist, a young business man of great capability, who has brought both skill and enthusiasm into the business.

In the field of invention and other achievements to Mr. Sandage's credit is the National Voting Machine. With the manufacture of this product he is not connected, however. His business for a number of years has been an important accessory of the great automobile industry of America, and he is himself an enthusiast on the subject of automobiles and understands practically every phase of automobile manufacture and the business in general. The employment of automobiles for pleasure purposes has constituted perhaps his chief recreation. He was one of the pioneer members of the Hoosier Automobile Club and similar organizations in various other cities and states. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and other Indianapolis civic organizations, including the Indianapolis Rotary Club.

At South Bend Mr. Sandage married Miss Laura Klingel, daughter of Jacob Klingel. The Klingel family for over half a century have been identified with the show business in South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Sandage have a daughter, Katharine, wife of Mr. H. C. Weist, and they have one son, William H. Weist.

In 1917 Mr. Sandage bought a beautiful country home, known as Walnut Hill, on the Illinois State Road seven miles north of the center of Indianapolis. There he and Mrs. Sandage and their daughter and her husband have most happy and restful surroundings for their domestic life. The residence is on an estate of several acres. The charm is enhanced by the beautiful floral and arboreal growth surrounding the residence, which is both costly and commodious, possessing every comfort and convenience, and arranged with all that perfect taste and good artistic proportions could demand.



H. Campbell

Henry F. Campbell



HENRY F. CAMPBELL, of Indianapolis, is a typical representative of the best type of American business men today, virile, strong, aggressive, successful. His name has already been associated with some of the outstanding institutions of the state, and even more substantial results may be expected from him in the future.

Mr. Campbell was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1882, son of Eben B. Campbell. In 1904 he graduated with the degree Civil Engineer from Lehigh University and has always had expert technical qualifications to guide him in his broad business enterprises. Mr. Campbell came to Indianapolis in 1908 to represent his father's and his own financial interests in the Overland Automobile Company and the Marion Motor Car Company. In 1910 the Campbell interests in these corporations were withdrawn, since which time Mr. Eben B. Campbell has had no financial investments in Indiana.

About that time Henry F. Campbell became associated with the organization of the Stutz Motor Car Company, and was one of the men primarily responsible for the development and success of that Hoosier enterprise. For a short time he was president and later was secretary and treasurer of the corporation until February, 1917, at which time he withdrew from the management.


The chief direction of Mr. Campbell's present activities is in agriculture and stock raising. He is owner of a 250-acre farm in Morgan county, Indiana. On that farm he has developed the nucleus of a herd of Poland China hogs which are unexcelled in point of selection, breeding and other points admired by judges of swine. Conducting a hog ranch is not merely a diversion or a labor of love with Mr. Campbell. It is a business proposition, and incidentally is doing much for the betterment of stock standards throughout the state. He also owns and operates a large cattle ranch in Colorado and Wyoming, stocked with about 2,400 head of choice white face Herefords. With several others, Mr. Campbell is interested in probably the largest wheat ranch in the United States, located in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Mr. Campbell is a man of means who is never content to be idle. He is always working and getting work done, and his presence in any community is an invaluable asset. As a resident of Indianapolis he is a member of the Columbia Club, is affiliated with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is married and has two children.



M. B. Mogg

Millard E. Mogg

ILLARD E. MOGG, of Indianapolis, is perhaps a conspicuous example of the power of suggestion from early experience. When he was a boy eleven years old he went to work in his father's retail coal and lumber yard. He subsequently had other interests and employment, but apparently coal always exercised upon him a powerful fascination. Many men with greater opportunities have remained clerks or in the modest roles of industry all their lives. Mr. Mogg along with other qualities had the initiative and bearing of the real business leader, and the result is that he is today one of the biggest coal operators and producers in the middle west.

Mr. Mogg is president of the Linton Collieries Company, one of the largest selling organizations in Indiana. He is also vice president of the Linton Fourth Vein Coal Company, vice president of the Rose Hill Coal Company, vice president of the Panhandle Coal Company, president of the Dana Coal and Mining Company, and president of the Green River Collieries Company. These latter corporations are all large producing coal companies.

Mr. Mogg was born at Momence, Illinois, January 13, 1870, son of Jeremiah J. Mogg, who came from New York State. He located at Momence, Illinois just prior to the Civil war. Millard E. Mogg was reared and educated in his native town. The family finally removed to Luverne, Minnesota, and from there in 1889 to Chicago.

When a youth Mr. Mogg came to the conclusion that has had much to do with his subsequent career. This conclusion was that a man with sufficient determination and pluck could accomplish almost anything within reason that he started out to do. It was this spirit that enabled him to overcome handicaps that prevent insurmountable barriers to the average man of good capacity. A big opportunity came to him when he secured the rights and privileges of handling a "stripping proposition" in the vast coal region at Linton, Indiana. That was the beginning of a rapid and successful career as a coal producer. He had a genius for organization, and, though he began with practically no capital, he has built the Linton Collieries Company, a concern that now produces nearly \$3,000,000 worth of coal annually.

Mr. Mogg is essentially a man of business. While interested in politics and the social side of life, his energies and pleasures are in the activities of business. September 11, 1893, he married Miss Mary Owen, of Chicago. They have four children: Clayton O., Jeremiah Owen, Harriet E. and Millard E., Jr.



Alex Faggart

Alexander Taggart



It was a matter of good fortune both to the city of Indianapolis and for Alexander Taggart personally that he became identified with this community about the close of the Civil war, and continuously for over half a century he continued a resident, a capable and progressive business man and one whose life meant much beyond the immediate sphere of his private business. The baking business has been a family trade with the Taggarts for several generations, and it was in that line that Alexander Taggart gained his secure position in Indianapolis business affairs. He was still active at the end of half a century and was treasurer of the Taggart Baking Company. However, he spent much of his time in the mild, dry climate of Colorado and Arizona. The active direction of the Taggart Baking Company is handled by his son, Alexander L., its president.

Of English and Manx lineage, Alexander Taggart was born at Ramsey, Isle of Man, April 5, 1844, and died November 12, 1918. He was son of James and Elizabeth (Lewthwaite) Taggart. His parents spent all their lives on the Isle of Man, his father being a baker. With the advantages of the common schools of his native town Alexander Taggart at the age of fifteen began an apprenticeship at the baker's trade in his father's shop. He learned the business with systematic thoroughness and remained there as a wage earner until he reached his majority. Coming to the United States, he remained a short time in New York City and in 1865 came to Indianapolis. Here he found employment in the shops of one of the pioneer bakers of the city, Mr. Thompson. A year later he went back to his native country, but for only a year, when he returned to Indianapolis. Mr. Taggart had a great affection for the land of his birth, and as his means of later years justified it made several visits to the scenes of his early life.

April 12, 1869, Mr. Taggart left the role of a journeyman baker and established a business of his own. He was sole proprietor until he established a co-partnership with B. E. Parrott. The firm of Parrott & Taggart was a factor in Indianapolis business a period of eighteen years. In that time the establishment became the largest and best equipped in the city, and as such it was finally merged with the United States Baking Company, with Mr. Taggart as a director and in charge of the local factory. Still later the plant became a local branch of the National Biscuit Company. In 1904 Mr. Taggart resigned his office as director, selling his stock in the company, and for a year lived retired.

Then in 1905 the Taggart Baking Company was organized and incorporated, with Alexander Taggart as treasurer. This company now has the largest gen-

eral baking plant in the state, and its high class products are distributed all over central Indiana.

Consistently through all the years of his residence, Mr. Taggart's part was that of a citizen of fine ideals and one willing to work in the interest of any movement that affected the local welfare. He did not seek participation in practical politics, was a republican voter, and enjoyed a well merited popularity in business circles and in the modest social life which appealed to him. He was an active member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. He identified himself with this church in 1865, the year he came to Indianapolis.

January 9, 1873, Mr. Taggart married Miss Louisa Alice Bell. Mrs. Taggart was born and reared in Indiana, daughter of the late Charles Bell of Plymouth. Mr. and Mrs. Taggart had six children: Gertrude, Lillian B., Mona L., Alexander L., William L. and Edward B. Alexander L., now president of the Taggart Baking Company, married in October, 1904, Lillian Atkins. Their children are Alexander L., Jr., Adelaide L., Florence, Elizabeth, Mona, Lillian and Helen A. The second son of Mr. Taggart, William L., married, November 9, 1912, Marion Thomson, deceased, and they had a son named William L., Jr. Edward B. Taggart, youngest of the three sons, married, May 15, 1917, Adelaide Rawles and they have one child, Adelaide Patricia.





Geo. L. Mass.

George L. Maas



WHEN the men prominent in the lumber industry at Indianapolis are considered special mention is due George L. Maas, president and treasurer of the Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company. Mr. Maas is an old timer in the lumber business, and out of his experience and extensive connections has built up a plant which now has a reputation among the trade generally as one of the most responsible and complete in the manufacture of all classes of mill work and especially the better type of wood finish.

The company's plant and headquarters are between Twenty-First and Twenty-Second streets, adjoining the Monon Railway tracks. The company was organized in 1901 with \$20,000 capital. It now has a surplus of \$60,000, which has accumulated as an index to its prosperous operations. Recently increased yardage was added so as to comprehend an additional half block on the north and also other ground on the south.

Mr. George L. Maas has been president of the company from the time of its organization. A. J. Neimeyer was the first vice president, but is no longer active in the management, A. C. Calley being vice president. Albert E. Metzger is secretary. Three years after the company was organized a planing mill was established, and the facilities of this plant have been increased from time to time. The company now manufactures everything that enters into the construction of homes, factories or office buildings in the form of wood, and they get their raw material from the pine and the hemlock, birch and cypress fields of the north, far west and south, and also from many of the hard wood districts of the middle west. The business has grown apace with the growth and development of Indianapolis, and the company is by no means a purely local concern. An instance of one of its long distance contracts was when the company recently supplied mahogany finishings for the fine courthouse at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. George L. Maas is a son of Louis and Fredericka (Wuest) Maas. His father was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1835, son of a ship builder. About 1847 Grandfather Maas, unable longer to endure the political and military conditions which were peculiarly irksome to every aspiring German of that day, left the fatherland and came to America, landing at New Orleans, where he worked for a time. As soon as possible he sent back money to enable his wife and two sons, Louis and George, to follow him, and when they had rejoined him the entire family came up the Mississippi river to Louisville, Kentucky. In that city Louis Maas learned the cigar maker's trade, and a few years before the Civil war he moved to the city of Indianapolis and worked at his trade for Charles Meyer.

Louis Maas was fired by that patriotic ardor which took so many men of German birth and parentage into the ranks of the Union army during the Civil war. Early in that struggle he volunteered his services, but was twice rejected. Despairing of eluding the vigilance of the examining board at Indianapolis, he determined to try elsewhere and went to Franklin, Indiana, where he found the authorities less exacting about some of the details of physical fitness. He was accepted in the service and enrolled in the First Indiana Volunteer Battery and spent three years, doing his full duty as a soldier, testimony of which is found in the fact that he left a leg on one of the Southern battlefields. After the war he returned to Indianapolis, and here he and an old sweetheart, Fredericka Wuest, were soon united in marriage. She was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, and was about fourteen or fifteen years of age when when her family came to America. For many years Louis Maas continued to be identified with the tobacco business at Indianapolis, and was head of the firm, Maas and Kiemeyer, with a store well known to all the older citizens of Indianapolis, located on Washington Street just across from the Marion County courthouse. Mr. Maas retired from active business in 1902. He was a republican in politics.

George L. Maas, the oldest of the six children of his parents, was born July 19, 1866, in Indianapolis, on East Michigan Street near Noble Street. During his boyhood he attended the local public schools, and at the age of seventeen went to work as a delivery boy for the Mueller grocery store at the corner of Seventeenth and Bellefontaine streets. Later, through family influence, he went to work for A. B. Meyer & Company, and had charge of a coal yard at Christian Avenue and the Lake Erie and Western Railroad tracks. Another transfer of employment made him a bookkeeper in the Bee Hive Planing Mill, which was operated by the well known old firm of M. S. Huey & Son. It was here that Mr. Maas really laid the foundation of his experience and success as a lumber man. He was with Huey & Son fourteen years, and then utilized this experience and his capital and credit in organizing the Maas-Neimeyer Lumber Company. Mr. Maas is an active republican, is affiliated with Pentalphia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is both a Scottish and York Rite Mason and Shriner. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

November 28, 1893, he married Miss Bertha Metzger, daughter of Alexander Metzger, who for many years was a prominent real estate dealer in Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Maas have a son and daughter, Hugo G. and Wilhelmina, both still at home. Hugo is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has shown some of the same spirit as his grandfather in a desire and willingness to serve his country in the time of war. He is now serving as lieutenant at Edgewood Arsenal, Baltimore, Maryland.



Harry B. Brewster

Harry Bentley Burnet



HARRY BENTLEY BURNET is president of the Burnet-Binford Lumber Company one of the larger manufacturing and distributing lumber and building material organizations of Indianapolis. The plant and yards are located on Thirtieth Street and Canal. Mr. Burnet was liberally educated, was qualified for the law, but was finally diverted into the business which he has made practically his life work.

Mr. Burnet was born in historic old Vincennes in Knox County, Indiana September 10, 1861. His father, Stephen Burnet, was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1813, and died in Knox County, Indiana, February 14, 1885. He became widely known over different sections of Indiana and was a man whose career was successful from every standpoint. He came to Indiana in early manhood and traveled about over the state selling medicine for a time. He became fascinated with the country around Vincennes, and his loyalty to that old city was unabated throughout his life. One of the reasons why he liked Vincennes was the splendid educational advantage it offered. He acquired three hundred acres of land adjoining and within half a mile of the present site of the Union Depot. He did farming on a modern and progressive scale and specialized as a fruit grower, and gradually developed a nursery which supplied the original stock of fruit trees to hundreds of orchards throughout southern Indiana and Illinois. For a time he had a number of salesmen on the road. The Knox county fair grounds are a part of the old Stephen Burnet 300-acre purchase. Stephen Burnet was for many years an elder in the Christian Church, and many times filled the pulpit. He was a member of the board of trustees of Vincennes University and in politics was an active and influential republican. He was three times married. His first wife was Lomira Gardner, who became the mother of five sons and one daughter. The daughter is still living, Mrs. S. B. Judah, of Vincennes. His second wife was Laura Bentley, who was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and died in 1871, at the age of forty-three. She was the mother of four children, one of whom died in childhood. Harry Bentley and Percy Bentley were twin sons. The only living daughter is Grace Belle, wife of Thornton Willis, of Vincennes.

Harry Bentley Burnet and his twin brother, Percy Bentley, both attended Vincennes University, graduating in 1880, and then acquired their higher literary education in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, from which institution they graduated in 1884. Up to this time their careers had run closely parallel in pursuits, experiences and tastes. After that Percy Burnet continued to explore the field of scholarship and has become a widely known educator. From the State University of Indiana he spent some time at Leipsic,

Harry Bentley Burnet

Germany, and Paris, France, making a study of languages. On returning to the United States he was assistant teacher of German in the State University of Indiana, was teacher of German at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, later occupied a chair in Cottner University in Nebraska, and still later was director of the foreign languages department in the Kansas City High School. He is now editing a text book and records on the Spanish language.

Harry Bentley Burnet after graduating from the State University in 1884 was teacher for a brief time in Posey county, Indiana, and then for eighteen months was in the law offices of Judah & Jamison at Indianapolis. His readings and study qualified him for the bar, to which he was admitted, and soon afterward he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and for a few months was engaged in the real estate business. After these several brief experiences in other lines he entered the lumber industry, to which he has devoted the best of his energies for the past thirty years. He was first connected with the Sturtevant Lumber Company of Cleveland. Later he became a partner in the lumber firm of Burnet & Slusser at Steubenville, Ohio, and in 1895 came to Indianapolis, where he formed a partnership with Thomas R. Lewis, another veteran lumberman of this city. The firm was known as Burnet & Lewis, and they bought the remnants of a stock of lumber which had formerly belonged to William McGinnis. They also rented the old McGinnis mill at Fountain Square and bought some adjoining property on the installment plan. Gradually they had their business in a fair way to prosperity and growing and in 1902 they incorporated with Mr. Lewis as president and Mr. Burnet as secretary and treasurer. In 1901 they had erected a mill on the Belt Railroad at the crossing of Shelby Street, and in 1906 they put up another plant on Canal at Thirtieth Street. Both these plants were operated until 1916, when the business was divided and the firm dissolved, Mr. Burnet then organizing the Burnet-Binford Lumber Company and taking over the plant and yards at Thirtieth Street and Canal. Mr. Burnet is president of the company. They handle all classes of lumber products, and their planing mills produce great quantities of framing material and exterior and interior finishings. Mr. Burnet is widely known among Indiana lumbermen, is a director of the Indiana Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company and is vice president of the Northwestern State Bank of Indianapolis.

He is a member of the board of trustees and an elder of the Christian Church of Indianapolis, where his family attend divine worship. He is also affiliated with Ancient Landmarks Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Lodge No. 56 of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican. On December 25, Christmas day, 1889, Mr. Burnet married Miss Minnie Quick, of Bartholomew County, Indiana. Her father, Spencer R. Quick, was born in Bartholomew County July 26, 1828. He was of English ancestry and his family were early representatives of Indiana. His father, Judge Tunis Quick, came to this state from North Carolina in 1819. Spencer R. Quick is still living and very active. His wife was born in Bartholomew County April 26, 1831, and is of German ancestry. The old Quick farm in Bartholomew County is widely known as the Forest Shade Farm.



Chas. H. Abisn.

Charles J. Orbison



HARLES J. ORBISON, former judge of the Superior Court of Marion county, a lawyer of more than twenty years successful experience, is the present grand master of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, a position which in itself makes him one of the widely known men in the state.

Mr. Orbison was born at Indianapolis September 28, 1874, son of William H. and Mary J. (Meirs) Orbison. His father is a native of Ohio and is still living at the age of seventy-five. For many years he was in the boot and shoe business at Indianapolis, but is now retired.

Charles J. Orbison was the second in a family of five children, three of whom are still living. He attended the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, graduating from high school in 1893, and took his legal preparatory course at the University of Indianapolis. He graduated LL. B. in 1896 and in the same year began the practice which has continued practically without interruption and has brought him an enviable position in the profession. Much of the time he has practiced alone, but has also had partnerships with some of the other leading members of the Marion bar. He is now senior member of the firm, Orbison & Olive, his partner being Frank C. Olive.

Mr. Orbison was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1910, and after serving four years very acceptably returned to private practice. For four years he has been general counsel for the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, and was also general counsel for the Indiana Anti-Saloon League and general counsel for the Indiana State Tax Board for a term of two years and represents the London Guarantee & Accident Company of Indiana and other corporations in the capacity of counsel. In 1918 he was elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons and became grand master in May, 1919. He is a member of Irvington Lodge No. 666, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry at Indianapolis, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the faculty of the Indiana Dental School.

Judge Orbison is a democrat in politics, and has done his share of campaign work both in Indiana and other states. He is a member and for twenty years has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Century Club, Independent Athletic Club and the City and State Bar Associations. April 26, 1900, he married Miss Ella Tolkenberg. They have two children: Telford B., born June 12, 1901, now a student in Butler University, and Robert H., born August 6, 1908.



GEORGE W. SNIDER

George W. Snider



GEORGE W. SNIDER, who died at Indianapolis July 6, 1898, deserves more than passing mention among the self made men of Indiana. While his personal activities ceased more than twenty years ago, the business institution which he developed is still a substantial factor in Indianapolis commercial affairs, and the influence of his name and character still lives vital to the city's welfare.

Left an orphan at an early age, George W. Snider was not only deprived of parental love and care, but was oppressed by many unusual hardships. It was a case of youth being exploited for the benefit of others, and so closely was his life beset by oppressive environment that it was an achievement in itself that he overcame obstacles without number and found an outlet for his ambition. Finally breaking away from his early environment he eventually attained wealth and left to his descendants an unsullied name.

George W. Snider was born at Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, in 1842. His early career lacked the pleasant surroundings usually accorded a youth of tender years. At the age of thirteen he came to Indianapolis. One chief qualification which he brought with him to the capital city was willingness to work. It was industry and natural integrity that enabled him to make friends and start in life. Among his early experiences at Indianapolis he helped shovel dirt from the excavation of the site of the old Public Library.

It was in recognition of his honesty and industry that George W. Elstun made him clerk in a country store at the age of seventeen. In 1862, while the prospects of the Union were at the darkest, Mr. Snider enlisted in the Sixty-Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was soon afterward assigned to duty as hospital steward and continued until honorably discharged at the close of the war. With the return of peace he attended a Commercial College and rapidly absorbed the groundwork of a commercial education.

He then became bookkeeper for the firm of Anderson, Bulloch & Schofield, and at the same time kept books for the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. Careful economy gradually brought him a small capital and with his experience he joined three other men in purchasing the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. By 1876 at the age of thirty-four, Mr. Snider was sole proprietor of this business. His energy and character were given without stint to its development until it became one of the most important mercantile establishments of Indianapolis. Several years before his death he had to give up business, and his last years were spent as an invalid.

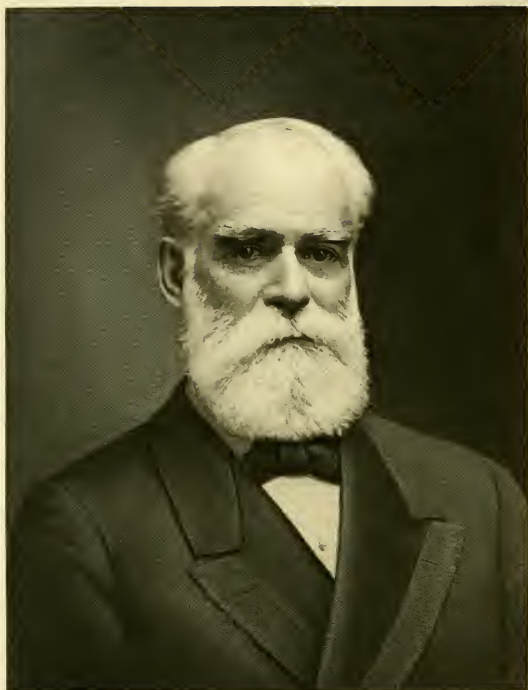
Mr. Snider did much in a philanthropic way. The Rescue and Flower Missions and the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations re-

George W. Snider

ceived substantial benefactions from his hands. He founded the Lillian Snider Home for Self-Supporting Girls, named in honor of a daughter who died in girlhood. Mr. Snider was a republican in politics, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of the Christian Church. Through much reading he became well posted on the current topics of the day and was especially well versed on tariff matters, and was considered an authority on that subject. He came to know many of the public men of prominence, and among his personal friends he numbered Benjamin Harrison and General Streight and others.

George W. Snider married Alice Secrest, of Indianapolis. Two children were born to them. The only survivor is Albert G. Snider, now president of the Hide, Leather and Belting Company. He married Miss Elizabeth Richards, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and they have one child, Charles R. Mr. Albert G. Snider is a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Club and is a republican in politics, although not an aspirant to office.





E. C. Atkins.

Elias C. Atkins



ONE of the greatest industries in America for the manufacture of saws is located at Indianapolis and is the E. C. Atkins & Company. The experience of three generations of the Atkins family has entered into the business. Atkins saws are used all over the world and are known for their high standard of excellence and quality. As a result of the enterprise of the late Elias C. Atkins, founder of the business, the industry was established at Indianapolis when it was a small town, and for a period of fifty years it has been one of the chief sources of industrial prosperity to the growing city.

It seems appropriate that the business itself is a development of Yankee industry and ingenuity. The founder of this branch of the Atkins family in America was Thomas Atkins, a native of England, who went to Connecticut about the middle of the seventeenth century. In a later generation was Samuel Atkins, a sturdy and representative citizen of his native state of Connecticut, where he spent all his life. One of his twelve children was Rollin Atkins, who early in life learned the trade of clock maker. He possessed special mechanical ability and finally took up the manufacture of saws, and the output of his little shop had a more than local reputation and was extensively sold. However, he did not live to develop the business to large proportions and died in the prime of his manhood. He served as a captain of the Fourth Company, Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia. Rollin Atkins married Harriet Bishop, daughter of Austin and Anna (Stelker) Bishop, the former born in 1764 and the latter in 1766. Austin Bishop was a perfect representative of the old-fashioned, pious New England deacon. He died September 23, 1833, and his wife on October 22, 1840.

In the home of Rollin Atkins and wife at Bristol, Connecticut, Elias Cornelius Atkins was born June 28, 1833. The close of his honored and useful life came at Indianapolis April 18, 1901, in his sixty-eighth year. When he was a mere boy the death of his father threw upon him practical responsibilities in providing not only for his own support but for other members of the family. At the age of eleven he was working on a farm, but the following year began an apprenticeship at the saw-making trade under a paternal uncle. At the age of seventeen he had mastered the business and was foreman of the shop. Besides a high degree of mechanical skill, the dominating characteristic of the late Elias C. Atkins was industry. He was a dynamo of energy and there was no cessation of his activities until practically the close of his life. As a young apprentice he put in much overtime in order to provide his mother with certain luxuries and also pay his pew rent in church.

In 1855, at the age of twenty-two, Elias C. Atkins went to Cleveland, Ohio, and established the first saw factory in that city. The next year he came to Indianapolis. Five hundred dollars summed up his cash capital when he arrived in this city, and, compared with the vast enterprises which subsequently expanded under his management, it was a truly humble beginning which he made in a little corner of the old Hill Planing Mill. A year or so later he took more ample quarters in the old City Foundry. At first he did all his own work, not only because of limited capital, but because competent men in that line were not easily secured. Finally he brought to Indianapolis a young German mechanic, whom he had known back in Bristol, Connecticut, Louis Suher, who, it is said, came all the way from the East to Indianapolis on foot in order to take the position. Mr. Suher remained a faithful worker in the Atkins plant until his death.

It is not difficult to account for the success which flowed out of the enterprise of Elias C. Atkins. Though starting with limited capital, he had unlimited courage, ability and determination. He not only manufactured good saws, but was a capable salesman of his goods. He took great pride in his work. It was a point of honor with him never to let a saw go out of his shop unless it was perfect. As he prospered his business required more space and it continued to grow in spite of two disastrous fires. From the old city foundry his shop was moved to Illinois Street, and there by addition after addition and changes and modifications it grew into a great institution employing over a thousand men. Eventually its capital stock reached \$600,000 and today the Atkins saws are handled through branch houses in half a dozen of the larger cities of America and numberless retail stores all over the world.

While primarily a manufacturer, Elias C. Atkins was a many sided business man, and it was only natural that his interests assumed widespread proportions. His name is permanently identified with the development of the extensive silver, copper and lead mines of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. In order to develop these natural resources he spent four years in the mountains of the west. The primary consideration that led him into this work was to build up his shattered health and in doing so he lived the strenuous and rough life of mining camps. But it was also an exceedingly profitable vacation. Under his direction the original investment of the mining company was increased from \$60,000 to \$1,500,000 and he was thus identified as a founder of one of the greatest industrial organizations of the world. He had many other business interests, and at the time of his death was president of the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company of Indianapolis.

His insistence upon honest and perfect workmanship and material in his saws was only a direct proof of the perfect integrity of his character. He could never be brought to lend his influence or support to anything he considered unworthy or not justified by legitimate business. Once he withdrew from and caused the dissolution of an English syndicate in which he had invested quite heavily because after considerable experience he deemed the product of proposed manufacture unessential to the needs of the business world. He was an old-fashioned employer, and having risen from the ranks himself he understood the point of view of the laboring men, and gave them his sympathy and perfect understanding even after his organization comprised a small army. Among

other qualities he had the faculty of making and retaining friends, and no one ever reposed a confidence in him which was misplaced.

In the realm of practical philanthropy he was liberal, and was a true and upright Christian gentleman. In 1856 he united with the Baptist Church of Indianapolis, soon after he came to the city, and for many years was one of the most prominent Baptist laymen in the country. He was especially a friend of education. He contributed a large sum to the Baptist Female Seminary, which occupied the site of the present Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. An earnest effort was made by him to secure the establishment of the Baptist University in Indianapolis, and for that purpose he gave forty acres of land lying between Meridian Street and Central Avenue north of Thirty-second Street. This property is now known as University Place. The plan so far as Indianapolis was concerned as the site did not materialize, since Mr. Atkins subsequently donated the tract at a represented value of \$20,000 to comprise one of the original gifts together with those of John D. Rockefeller in establishing the Theological Seminary of the University of Chicago. Mr. Atkins was one of the trustees of Morgan Park Seminary at Chicago until it merged with the University of Chicago, and from that time was a member of the official board of the university.

Elias C. Atkins was three times married. His first wife, Sarah J. Wells, left one daughter, Harriet, who married John L. McMahon. His second wife was Mary Dolbeare, and her only child is deceased. August 17, 1865, Elias C. Atkins married Miss Sarah F. Parker. She was born at Methuen, Massachusetts, July 26, 1837, daughter of Rev. Addison and Eunice (Brigham) Parker. She was of old Puritan stock. Her paternal grandfather, Aaron Parker, was a farmer and teacher in Vermont. Rev. Addison Parker was for many years a minister of the Baptist church and died at Agawam, Massachusetts, in 1864, at the age of sixty-seven. His wife, who died in 1855, aged fifty-seven, was a descendant of the Brigham and Haines families, prominent names in New England. Mrs. Parker was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, and survived her honored husband many years and was long prominent in the social, religious and charitable activities of Indianapolis. Her grandfather was a commissioned officer of the Revolutionary war and was at the battle of Lexington. She had a membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The five children of Elias C. Atkins and his third wife were: Mary D., who married Nelson A. Gladding; Henry C.; Sarah Frances, widow of Thomas Reed Kackley; Emma L., who married Edward B. Davis, and Carra, who married Major Sandford H. Wadhams, U. S. A.

Henry C. Atkins

HENRY C. ATKINS, a son of the late Elias C. Atkins, is now president of the E. C. Atkins & Company. He has spent nearly all his life at Indianapolis, but was born in the far northwest while his father was engaged in the mining business.

His birth occurred at Atlanta, Johnson County, Idaho, November 27, 1868. He grew up in Indianapolis, attended local schools and worked in his father's

factory during vacations. He graduated from the Indianapolis Classical School at the age of sixteen and in 1885 entered Yale University, where he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1889 at the age of twenty. He had already acquired more than a routine knowledge of his father's business and after his university career he entered with enthusiasm and many of the business qualities inherited from his father into the practical work, of which there is not a detail, whether connected with the technical manufacture or the office and sales end, with which he is not familiar. He was first made superintendent of the factory and in 1892 was chosen vice president of the company and superintendent, and in 1901 succeeded his father as president and directing head.

While the management of this business has involved tremendous responsibilities, and in themselves constitute a big public service, Mr. Atkins has on many occasions demonstrated his public spirit by a wholesome co-operation with movements affecting the general welfare of his home city. He is a republican, has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis since 1877, is a member of the Columbia Club, the Commercial Club, the Country Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

January 7, 1896, Mr. Atkins married Miss Sue Winter. She was born at Columbus, Indiana, February 10, 1872, daughter of Ferdinand and Mary (Keyes) Winter. Her father was for many years a prominent member of the Indianapolis bar. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Atkins are Elias C., Keyes W. and Henry C., Jr.





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William Wise Winslow



HE manufacturing and business circles of Indiana, especially at Indianapolis, came to know and appreciate in the fullest degree the abilities and forcefulness of character exemplified by the late William Wise Winslow during a long and active career. Mr. Winslow was especially prominent in the clay products industry, and gave Indianapolis one of its chief enterprises in that line.

His career was an unusual one in many respects. He was born in New York City March 26, 1853, a son of William and Eugenie Wise. When only three years of age he and his brother, Jacob, were left as orphans through the death of their parents by ptomaine poisoning. William Wise was then placed in the Five Points Mission Home in New York. Not long afterward Mr. William Winslow, of Hartford, Ohio, who had recently lost a little son, made a business journey to New York City, and while there at the earnest request of his wife brought the boy back to Ohio and raised him. Thus it was that William Wise took the name William Wise Winslow. How carefully the principals of manhood were instilled into the young man's education may be judged from his future home and public career.

He attended the common schools at Hartford, Ohio, and at the age of fourteen went with his foster parents to Milan, Ohio, the birthplace and early home of Thomas A. Edison. Here he entered the Huron Institute and also took a course at Oberlin College. For his higher education he supplied his own finances.

Through his early associations with the Winslow family he enjoyed a good business training, and after leaving college he entered the employ of the King Bridge Company. Upon its reorganization he went to work with the Canton Bridge Company and was in its service many years.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Winslow removed to Lafayette, Indiana, and in 1880 came to Indianapolis, which was his home until his death on June 25, 1914. Later he purchased the Indianapolis Paving Brick and Block Company, of Brazil, Indiana, and was the main spirit in building up this industry, and as a brick manufacturer he laid the foundation of his prosperity. He had two great and absorbing interests in life, one of them being his home and the other his business. Home was to him a matter of sacred obligations and associations, and business stood second only to these. He possessed the fine fibre and instincts of the thoroughly honorable business man, and he lived a life creditable to his adopted state. He was always generous of his time and means, and one of the things that earned him a grateful memory in Indianapolis was his

William Wise Winslow

magnificent bequest of \$50,000 to the Boys' Club of that city. He was a member of the Masonic order and of the Second Presbyterian Church.

December 27, 1882, Mr. Winslow married Miss Jennie I. Walker, daughter of Isaac Cushman and Harriet Lockwood (Saunders) Walker of Milan, Ohio. Mrs. Winslow, who resides at 1942 North Meridian street in Indianapolis, is the mother of two sons, Walker Wise and Robert.





Mary Angela Apick M.D.

Mary A. Spink, M. D.



THIRTY years ago, when Mary A. Spink was graduated and received her diploma of graduation as a Doctor of Medicine, the entrance of a woman into this profession was sufficient to attract a great deal of notice and comment in the State of Indiana. Dr. Spink is not only one of the pioneer woman physicians and surgeons of Indianapolis, but in her special field as a neurologist has few peers in the profession. She was practically one of the founders and for many years has been president and active head of the Dr. W. B. Fletcher Sanitarium, an institution for the treatment of nervous and mental diseases, and as such ranking among the first in the middle west.

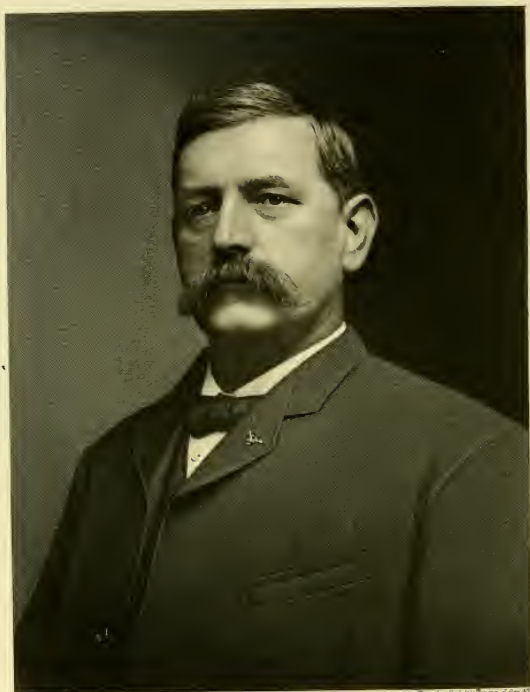
A native of Indiana, Mary Angela Spink was born at Washington, Daviess County, November 18, 1863, a daughter of Michael Urban and Rose (Morgan) Spink. Her father was a druggist by profession. Both parents were natives of Indiana. In 1903 they removed to Indianapolis, where her father died in 1907.

During her girlhood Doctor Spink attended the public schools of her native town and St. Simon's Academy of that village. Doubtless her family and friends wished nothing better for her than that she should grow up in the traditional and conventional lines of womanhood, but even as early as the age of fourteen she showed a rather positive determination to disappoint such desires. A few months later she independently and perhaps with some defiance announced that she would become a physician. In carrying out that determination she had to depend largely upon her own efforts, and the strength of her resolution was tested through many years of training and preparation before she acquired her degree. She worked as nurse in a hospital, and in 1882 began her medical studies in the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati, and while there had practical experience in the City Hospital. Doctor Spink came to Indianapolis in 1884, becoming special night nurse in the Central Hospital for the Insane. This position furnished unusual opportunities for studying along the line where she has since specialized. In 1885 she began the regular work of the Medical College of Indiana, from which she was graduated M. D. and with the high honors of her class on March 2, 1887. That she was under no handicap in pursuing her studies is evident from the fact that she won a prize for dissecting. She immediately began private practice in Indianapolis, and was soon called to many families with which she had been previously acquainted through her work as a nurse. In 1888 she took post-graduate work in mental and nervous diseases at the New York Post-Graduate School. During 1886-87 Doctor Spink had served as pathologist in the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and in July, 1888, she assisted Dr. W. B. Fletcher in opening the Fletcher Sanitarium

at Indianapolis. She went into that work as assistant to Doctor Fletcher, three years later became a partner in the institution, and then for many years was superintendent of its Woman's Department. Since the death of Doctor Fletcher in 1907 she has been manager and general superintendent and is now president of the sanitarium. The success of the institution has been largely in her hands, and that in itself is the highest word of commendation that could be spoken of Doctor Spink's attainments. While her abilities as an administrator are exceptional, she has not less distinguished herself in the technical side of her profession, and has done much to advance knowledge of many phases of nervous and mental disorders. One of her original contributions to this branch of medical science was her system of preserving the inter-cranial circulation. From the years of her girlhood to the present time her enthusiasm and devotion have been unflagging, and while she has gained high honors in her chosen vocation, the calling itself has represented to her chiefly an opportunity to do good in the world, and her career is the more notable because it has been an unselfish devotion to people and interests outside of herself.

Doctor Spink since 1893 has been a member of the State Board of Charities, and much of the time has been spent as a member of the Committee on Prisons and Insane Hospitals. She has also served on the medical staff of the Indianapolis City Hospital and the City Dispensary. In the intervals of her busy days spent at the Sanitarium she has written much for medical journals, including the Medical Journal of Microscopy, a woman's medical journal, of which for several years she was associate editor, and other periodicals. Many of her papers have been read before organizations in which she holds membership, including the Indianapolis Medical Society, the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Microscopical Society.





Amesbury, Vt. Sept. 1890

Eng. by J. W. Williams of New York

J. C. Grossart

Frederick C. Grossart



FREDERICK C. GROSSART, for many years an active business man of Indianapolis and well and favorably known in political and civic affairs, died in that city December 18, 1916.

He was a native of Germany, born July 6, 1855, son of Frederick and Catherine Grossart. The parents came to the United States about the close of the Civil war and lived out their remaining years at Belleville, Illinois. Of their seven children six are still living.

Frederick C. Grossart was about ten years of age when he came to the United States, and his early education was acquired in German schools and later in the schools of southern Illinois. At the time of his father's death he came face to face with the serious responsibilities of life, and he thenceforward had to earn his own living. For ten or twelve years he worked at the printing trade, and it was in that vocation that he was first known at Indianapolis. Later he was proprietor of the Germania House of Indianapolis, and subsequently was manager of the Massachusetts Brewery and of Smith's Brewery. From that he engaged in the wholesale liquor business with the firm of J. R. Ross & Company, was with them eight or ten years, and finally established the firm of Grossart & Gale, a business with which he was still identified at the time of his death.

Mr. Grossart was an active democrat, and was elected on that ticket a member of the State Legislature. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church.

November 3, 1880, he married Miss Ida Felt, daughter of John and Pauline (Emmenecker) Felt. Mrs. Felt was one of six children, three surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Grossart became the parents of three children, the two younger, Frederick and Pauline, dying in infancy. The oldest child, Charles A., married Florence Wagner, and their family consists of two children, Fred and Joseph. Mr. Grossart was a member of the Elks Lodge of Indianapolis.



H. R. Martin

Henry Rudolph Martin



ONE of the fine and outstanding figures in Indianapolis commercial and civic life was the late Henry Rudolph Martin, who up to the time of his death on April 10, 1917, was secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company. Through his own achievements and those of the family the name Martin is one highly honored and respected in this city, and has been so for more than sixty years.

The late Henry Rudolph Martin was a native of Indianapolis, born July 1, 1859. He was one of three children and the only one to reach maturity in the family of Rudolph and Fredericka (Leineke) Martin. Both parents were natives of the same town and province in Germany. When young, single people they came to America by sailing vessel and were three months in crossing the ocean to New Orleans. From there they came up the river to Cincinnati and in that city were married. They came to this country about 1853. Rudolph Martin was born in 1816, his wife in 1821. He died in Indianapolis in 1884, and his widow survived him until 1907. While living in Germany Rudolph Martin served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade and also did his regular time in the German army. As a journeyman workman he had traveled pretty much all over Europe, Italy, France, Russia and his own native land, and was thus a man of more than ordinary experience and his mind had benefited by extended observation of various peoples and countries. In Cincinnati he followed his trade for some years, and then moved his family to Edinburg, Indiana, and from there moved to Indianapolis. In this city he was connected with the Indianapolis Central Railway, now the Pennsylvania System. He finally left its service to become an employe of the Big Four. In 1881 he retired from active railroad work. However, his death was directly due to a railroad accident. He was walking on the tracks of the Big Four Railroad when he was struck by a train and killed. He and his family were members of Zion's Evangelical Church. Railway men and people in many other walks of life have a kindly remembrance of the late Rudolph Martin, who was possessed of many sterling characteristics and was one who gave service to others as well as those immediately dependent upon him. He was a democrat in politics. The old Martin home, where these parents lived for so many years, is on what is now Noble Street, near McCarty.

Henry Rudolph Martin grew up in Indianapolis, attended the public schools, a German private school, and took a thorough course at the old C. C. Koerner Business College. He became proficient and expert in accountancy, and from school he went to work as a clerk in the office of the general agent of the Big Four Railway. He was there two years, and was then advanced to chief clerk

Henry Rudolph Martin

in the ticket accounting department of the same line. In 1882, when the general headquarters of the Big Four system were removed to Cleveland, he went with the offices to that city, but a year later entered the service of the Erie Railway, in the office of Russell Elliott, who was then auditor of the Erie with headquarters at Chicago.

It was in 1884 that Henry R. Martin became identified with the Indianapolis Union Railroad. For all his experience he was still a young man, only twenty-five, and with a service of over thirty years before him he rendered himself valuable in many conspicuous ways to the corporation. He was at first chief clerk of D. R. Donough, was finally appointed ticket agent, and in November, 1916, was promoted to secretary-treasurer of the Railway Company. He also became widely known in other business and civic interests. He was one of the organizers of the People's Mutual Savings and Loan Association, and served as director, secretary and treasurer. He was also one of the organizers and a director of the Fountain Square Bank. Mr. Martin was a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and was affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters. Nominally a democrat, he cast his vote according to the dictates of his independent judgment.

January 4, 1893, he married Grace Donough, daughter of Daniel R. and Mary (Miller) Donough. Her mother's father, Mr. Miller, had been identified with the management of the Indianapolis Union Railroad before Daniel R. Donough came to assume any importance in its affairs, and taking the Martin family in its complete relationship, including a son of the late H. R. Martin, four generations have been connected with the Indianapolis Union.

Mr. Martin is survived by his widow, Mrs. Martin, and four children. The oldest, Bernice, is the wife of Harry D. Wiese of Peoria, Illinois. Dorothy is the wife of Lewis Q. Clark of Indianapolis. Frederick Donough was in the auditor's office of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company until his enlistment in the Naval Reserves and is now stationed at the Great Lakes training station. The youngest of the family is Lillian Josephine. The late Mr. Martin was an earnest supporter and member of the Second English Lutheran Church, and that is also the church of his family. Mr. Martin was a very charitable man, ever ready to sacrifice time and money to help those in need, and many a young man was given opportunity to advancement through his financial help and moral encouragement.





Robert M. McBride

Hon. Robert W. McBride



A Union soldier, fifty years a lawyer, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana and a man of many attractive tastes and pursuits, Judge McBride has filled his life full of useful activities and honorable distinctions.

He was born in Richland County, Ohio, January 25, 1842, son of Augustus and Martha A. (Barnes) McBride. His paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary war came to America and settled in a community of Scotch-Irish in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Augustus McBride was a native of Washington County and when he was an infant his parents removed to Ohio, where he grew up with a limited education. He learned the trade of carpenter and was a skillful workman and by that pursuit provided for the needs of his family. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he enlisted in an Ohio Volunteer regiment, and while his command was stationed in the captured city of Mexico he died in February, 1848, at the age of twenty-nine. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Augustus McBride married Martha A. Barnes, a native of Richland County, Ohio, and daughter of Wesley and Mary (Smith) Barnes. Her father, born in Virginia in 1794, of English lineage, took up his residence in the frontier district of Richmond County, Ohio, in 1816, and reclaimed a farm from the wilderness. He finally settled near Kirksville, Iowa, where he died in 1862, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was the daughter of an American soldier of the Revolution. Judge McBride's mother married for her second husband James Sirpless. She died in 1894, on a farm five miles from Mansfield, Richmond County, Ohio, only a half mile from the spot of her birth. She was seventy-two years of age when she died. By her first marriage she had three sons and one daughter: Judge McBride, Mary J., who married Robert S. McFarland, James N., and Thomas N. By the second marriage there were four children, and the three still living are Albert B., William A. and Nellie, widow of John W. Beeler.

Judge McBride was six years old when his father died in Mexico. At the age of thirteen he went with an uncle to Mahaska County, Iowa, and acquired his early education partly in Ohio and partly in Iowa, finishing in the Academy at Kirksville, Iowa. For three years he also taught in Mahaska County. When about twenty years of age he returned to Ohio, and in November, 1863, enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Independent Squadron of Cavalry, otherwise known as the Union Light Guard of Ohio. He was a non-commissioned officer in this company, which later was assigned to duty as a body guard to President Lincoln. Judge McBride is one of the few surviving men who knew Abraham Lincoln. Among other pursuits and distinctions of his mature years Judge McBride has

turned to the field of authorship and has contributed to the literature of the Civil war, "The History of the Union Light Guard Cavalry of Ohio," also "Abraham Lincoln's Body Guard," and "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." A soldier himself and descended of military ancestors, he has always taken a keen interest in military affairs and for a number of years was prominent in the Indiana National Guard, serving from 1879 to 1893. He was captain of his company at the time of its organization. This company subsequently was Company A of the Third Regiment, and he was the first to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel and afterwards was colonel. He resigned this command in January, 1891. For many years he has been an honored member and is past post commander of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic, at Indianapolis, and adjutant general of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1917-1918. Judge McBride was given his honorable discharge from the Union army in September, 1865.

Then followed an intensive preparation for the duties of civil life, and he studied law while teaching school in Ohio and Indiana. He was admitted to the bar at Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana, in April, 1867. He began practice at Waterloo in the same year under the firm name of Best & McBride. His partner was a young lawyer, James I. Best, who was a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Indiana throughout its existence and later became prominent in the bar of Minnesota. The partnership lasted one year, but Judge McBride continued practice at Waterloo for over twenty years. He was also associated for a time with Joseph L. Morlan, until the latter's death in 1879. In 1882 he was elected judge of the Thirty-fifth Judicial Circuit, comprising the counties of DeKalb, Noble and Steuben. The able and successful lawyer always makes a sacrifice when he assumes the duties of the bench, but Judge McBride's services, which continued for six years, until 1888, brought him, aside from the material sacrifices involved, some of the best satisfactions of his career and fortified the dignity and high standing that has since been his beyond the power of envious fortune to take away. After leaving the bench he resumed private practice at Waterloo, but in 1890 removed to Elkhart. In that year he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Joseph S. Mitchell. He served in the Supreme Court from December 17, 1890, to January 2, 1893. While the service was brief, he gained added distinctions as a jurist, and his name is connected with a number of notable decisions found in the Supreme Court Reports of that date.

Since retiring from the bench Judge McBride has been in active practice at Indianapolis. In April, 1893, he formed a partnership with Caleb S. Denny. William M. Aydelotte was admitted to the firm in 1900, and was subsequently succeeded by George L. Denny, son of Caleb Denny. The firm continued as McBride, Denny & Denny until February, 1904, since which date Judge McBride has practiced alone. His duties for a number of years have been chiefly as counsel and director in the loan department of the State Life Insurance Company.

Judge McBride is a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and one of the honors that indicate his high standing in professional circles was his election as president of the Indiana State Bar Association for the term 1913-16.

Judge McBride is a man of cultivated tastes and possesses an unusual range of interests and studies. These are indicated by his membership in the Indiana Academy of Science, the Indiana Audubon Society and the Indiana Nature Study Club. He is a member of the Columbia, Marion County, Country and Century clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and has long been prominent in Masonry, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His Masonic affiliations are with Pentalfa Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Raper Commandery, Knights Templar, thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past eminent commander of Apollo Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, at Kendallville, Indiana. He is a member of Indianapolis Lodge No. 465, Independent Order of Foresters, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of the state and has also been a member of the Indiana Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

September 27, 1868, Judge McBride married Miss Ida S. Chamberlain. She was born in Ohio, daughter of Dr. James N. and Catherine (Brink) Chamberlain. Her father was a graduate of the Western Reserve College of Physicians and Surgeons at Cleveland, and for many years carried on a large practice as a physician and surgeon in DeKalb County, Indiana. Judge and Mrs. McBride have four children: Daisy L., who first married Frederick C. Starr and afterwards Kent A. Cooper; Charles H. McBride, who married Miss Minnie Cohu, who died a few months later; Herbert W. McBride; and Martha Catherine, wife of James P. Hoster.





Amelia R. Keller.

Amelia R. Keller, M. D.



IMPORTANT though her services have been in the field of medicine and surgery, in which she ranks among the ablest representatives at Indianapolis regardless of sex, Doctor Keller is doubtless best known through her vital and forceful leadership in civic affairs and among woman's organizations. For her leadership in the movement which made equal suffrage an accomplished fact in Indiana her name will undoubtedly go down in history along with that group of distinguished Indiana women headed by Frances Wright, the pioneer advocate of woman's rights in America.

While she became an active suffragist early in life, it is noteworthy that Doctor Keller always put special emphasis upon the value and possibilities of woman's service to public welfare that would result from her direct participation in political responsibilities. Thus her main objective was the broad welfare of humanity, rather than the special privileges or interests of women as a class.

Doctor Keller was chairman of a volunteer committee which managed the campaign for representation of women on the Indianapolis Board of Education. As a result of this campaign Miss Mary Nicholson was put on the board. Following that campaign the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana was organized, and Doctor Keller was chosen its president six times in succession. It was under her active executive control that the League's work was broadened out until it covered the entire State of Indiana with a complete and effective organization comprising a hundred branches under district and county chairmanships. This league became affiliated with the National Woman's Equal Suffrage Association.

Doctor Keller in 1914-16 was first vice president of the Indiana Federated clubs, and is now chairman of its legislative committee. She has served as editor of the suffrage department of the Citizen, the monthly magazine published by the Citizens League of Indiana.

Amelia R. Keller was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 12, 1871, a daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth (Ruemmele) Keller. While she was a small child her parents removed to Indianapolis, and in 1888 she graduated from the Shortridge High School. Evidently as a girl she had a positiveness and decision of character which left her in no doubt or hesitation as to the career and the service which she would perform in the world. She was one of the early students of the Woman's Medical College of Chicago, and in 1893, at the age of twenty-one, was given her Doctor of Medicine degree by the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. She at once began the general practice of medicine and has been a busy and successful practitioner for the past quarter of

Amelia R. Keller, M. D.

a century. With all the demands made upon her by her private clientage, she has found time to enter the public health movement as a lecturer on eugenics and public health, and for a number of years has served as associate professor of diseases of children in the Indiana University School of Medicine. She is a member of the various medical organizations, and a member of the Indianapolis Historical Society.

Dr. Keller married December 12, 1899, Dr. Eugene Behler of Indianapolis. She has one son, Eugene, born September 30, 1903, and a high school student.







Norman A. May

Herman A. Mayer



HERMAN A. MAYER is treasurer of the United States Trust Company of Terre Haute. This is one of the largest financial institutions of the state, and his position as treasurer, which he has held for some six or seven years, is a high and important honor to Mr. Mayer, who was hardly thirty years of age when he was elevated to these responsibilities. The United States Trust Company was organized in 1903, has a capital stock of half a million dollars, and its total resources are over five millions.

Mr. Mayer was born at Terre Haute August 20, 1880, has spent practically all his life in his native city, and is bound to it by ties of many personal associations and by the dignity of his individual success.

His father is the venerable Anton Mayer, who was a pioneer in the brewing business of Terre Haute and has been a resident of this city fifty years. Anton Mayer was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 12, 1842, grew up on the home farm of his father, Bartholomew Mayer, had a common school education, and early in life was employed for a year or so in a brewery. In 1858, at the age of sixteen, he came to the United States alone and went direct to Terre Haute. He remained in that city only a short time, and going to Cincinnati spent eight years in one of the leading breweries of that city and for three years was brew master. He acquired a thorough technical knowledge of all details of the brewing art, and this knowledge, together with a modest amount of capital which he had been able to save, he brought to Terre Haute in 1868 to engage in business for himself. He and a partner bought an old established brewing plant, but about a year later, through the death of his partner, he became sole owner. He developed a mere brewery from a small yearly capacity until it was manufacturing twenty-five thousand barrels a year. In 1889 Mr. Mayer sold the plant to the Terre Haute Brewing Company and retired from business. However, he has since kept in close touch with the financial affairs of Terre Haute and has many investments in real estate and country property. On April 29, 1879, at Terre Haute, he married Miss Sophie Miller, a native of Germany who came to America with her parents at the age of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Anton Mayer had four children, Herman, Bertha, Ida and Gertrude, the last two now deceased.

Herman A. Mayer grew up in his native city, attended the public schools and St. Joseph College, and in 1904 entered the recently organized United States Trust Company as teller. In 1908 he was made treasurer, and has handled many of the important executive responsibilities of the institution for the past ten years. He is also treasurer of the Indiana Savings & Building Association and is a member of the executive committee of the Morris Plan

Herman A. Mayer

Bank of Terre Haute. His affiliations are those of a public spirited and energetic citizen and include membership in the Chamber of Commerce and with other organizations and movements which best express the civic and business ideals of his community. He is a republican and a member of Terre Haute Lodge No. 86 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1905 he married Miss Antoinette Brinkman, of Terre Haute, and they have two children, John Anton and Mary Hermine.





J. Ralph Zuckerman

The American Historical Society

J. Ralph Fenstermaker



RALPH FENSTERMAKER, secretary-treasurer of the Hugh J. Baker Company of Indianapolis, is one of the younger but among the most progressive business men of the capital city.

He was born at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, July 18, 1891, son of John R. and May C. Fenstermaker, both of whom are still living at the respective ages of sixty-three and fifty-eight. This is an old colonial family in America. The first ancestor arrived in 1732, and successive moves of the present branch is indicated by the fact that Mr. Fenstermaker's great-grandfather was born in New York State, his grandfather in Pennsylvania, his own father near Warren in eastern Ohio, while he was born at Dayton in western Ohio, and his son in Indianapolis.

Graduating from the Steele High School at Dayton at the age of sixteen, Mr. Fenstermaker then pursued post-graduate work in languages and history at the high school and attended the old Miami Commercial College, one of the pioneer schools offering a general business course, which was supplemented by thorough commercial experience in the Winters National and the Third National banks at Dayton, and also as special agent for a Casualty Insurance Company.

Mr. Fenstermaker came to Indianapolis in June, 1911. He was at that time associated with Hugh J. Baker, formerly of Dayton, who had married Mr. Fenstermaker's sister in June, 1906. The business as established at Indianapolis was a co-partnership known as the Fireproofing Specialties Company. Later it was incorporated in 1914 as the Fireproofing Company, and still later was consolidated with the reinforcing steel and engineering business of Hugh J. Baker on January 1, 1918, as the Hugh J. Baker Company. This is one of the large and important establishments of Indianapolis.

Mr. Fenstermaker has entered actively into all social and community affairs at Indianapolis. He is affiliated with Oriental Lodge No. 500, Free and Accepted Masons, Oriental Chapter No. 147, Royal Arch Masons, the various Scottish Rite bodies and the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Optimist Club and is a director in the Indianapolis Credit Men's Association. October 17, 1912, he married Wanda Louise DeBra, of Dayton, Ohio. Their two children are John Ralph, born April 29, 1914, and William Bancroft Fenstermaker, born January 29, 1919.



John Rall

John Rau



JOHN RAU, of Indianapolis, is one of the pioneers of glass manufacturing in Indiana and is president of the Fairmount Glass Works. It has been a lifetime pursuit with him. He began as a boy helper, has worked himself up from the lowest rounds to the top of the ladder and knows glass making as few other men in the country know it today. Mr. Rau entered the industry soon after natural gas made Indiana one of the most attractive fields in the country for glass making, and though glass manufacture has passed through its period of rise and decline Mr. Rau is one of the few who have continued, while others have come and gone, and is head of a large establishment at Indianapolis.

Mr. Rau was born at Louisville, Kentucky, August 15, 1856, son of Frederick G. and Rebecca (Schneider) Rau. His father, a native of Germany, learned both the butcher and baker's trades, and when about fifteen came to the United States. His home after that was at Louisville, Kentucky, and he was eighty-four years of age when he passed away. His wife was a native of this country of German parentage. They had twelve children, ten reaching maturity.

Second in the family, John Rau had but little opportunity to secure an education. He was only nine years of age when he began working in a glass factory at Louisville. At eighteen he could scarcely read or write. He and his oldest brother, Fred, had in the meantime assumed the responsibilities of assisting their father in rearing the younger children. Reaching the age of eighteen, Mr. Rau realized the necessity of an education as a preliminary to a successful career. That education he acquired largely by study alone, in the silent watches of the night and in the intervals of hard labor. During 1884-85 he was employed in a glass factory at Milwaukee. His Milwaukee employer then started a factory at Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Rau was one of the men selected to open the new plant. He was at Denver and Golden, Colorado, for two years, and spent another year blowing glass at Massillon, Ohio.

This was the experience which preceded his pioneer efforts in Indiana. In 1889, with three other men, forming an equal co-partnership, he established a glass factory at Fairmount. For eighteen years Mr. Rau was one of the men who held up the hands of industry in that typical Quaker settlement, and from there in 1904 he removed to Indianapolis and built, with several associates a large plant for the manufacture of bottle ware. The present output is exclusively bottles, and of all sizes and colors. At the present time the entire plant is owned by John and Fred Rau. It represents an investment of over half a million dollars, and on the average more than four hundred hands are employed.

While Mr. Rau's activities have been associated so largely with the executive end of the glass industry, his contributions to the business are also represented by between fifteen and twenty patents in his own name, involving various phases of glass manufacturing. Mr. Rau has the distinction of building the first continuous tank in Indiana. It was an experiment, and he took big chances in erecting it, but demonstrated its utility and six years later others began following his example. Some of the machines now used by his company are also his individual invention, and it is said that John Rau has made more improvements in the glass business than any other one man.

Having come up from the lowest walks of industry himself, Mr. Rau has always shown a sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the laboring man's position. As a workman he stood high in the councils of union labor, and his establishment has always been conducted as a union shop. Politically he is a republican. In 1883 he married Miss Alice Marsh, a native of Louisville, Kentucky. They have three children: John Hite; Charles Dillard; and Marie, Mrs. Kenneth C. Woolling.





W. H. Insley

William H. Insley



WILLIAM H. INSLEY is founder and head of one of Indiana's distinctive industries, The Insley Manufacturing Company at Indianapolis. It would be instructive to deal with this company somewhat at length for more reasons than one, not only because of its present size and the scope and serviceableness of its output, but also as reflecting and illustrating the remarkable possibilities of growth that proceed from the limited material resources but unlimited mind and will of the chief personality behind it.

Started as a small plant for the manufacture of structural steel products, the Insley Manufacturing Company today has appropriated a large and important field of its own, making a varied line of appliances and equipment for the economical and effective handling of material used in construction work, especially in construction where concrete is employed on a large scale and in vast quantities. The Insley products may be found today in general use whatever the government, big steel corporations and other industries are constructing such great works as dry docks, dams and breakwaters, retaining walls, etc. In fact the equipment manufactured at Indianapolis by this company has gone to all the ends of the earth, and has been used by contractors in Europe and Australia, as well as in all parts of America.

The Insley Manufacturing Company was organized in 1907. The first place of business was on South Meridian Street at the railroad tracks, but in 1912 the company commenced the building of a large plant at North Olney and East St. Clair streets. In the last six or eight years the company has devised and has manufactured machinery that has served to revolutionize the use of concrete materials on a large scale in construction projects. Most of the machines and appliances are covered by basic patents owned or controlled by the company. One of the most important contributions by this company to the field of modern industrial appliances is the gravity tower for conveying and pouring concrete. These towers are now a familiar sight wherever large building, bridges, piers and other works are in process of construction involving the use of concrete.

When the business was first organized William H. Insley, its president, was not only the executive but was the bookkeeper, draftsman and engineer, and did practically all the business in the office as well as much outside. At the present time the company maintains a staff of thirty to forty engineers, office assistants and clerks, besides a small army of workmen in the shops.

The Insley family are pioneers of Indiana and are of Scotch ancestry. The great-grandfather of William H. Insley, Job Insley, is buried at Newtown, near Attica, in Fountain County, Indiana. The grandfather, Ellis Insley, came with his brothers to Indiana and entered land in Fountain County as early as 1827. He spent all his active life as a farmer. Ellis Insley during the '60s moved

to a farm on North Illinois Street, or road, in what is now the City of Indianapolis. This farm was opposite the Blue farm near what is now Meridian Heights. He also served as a member of the commission which laid out the Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis, and in that city of the dead his own remains now rest. He was a very active churchman and did much to keep up the Methodist Church in the various communities where he lived.

The father of William H. Insley was Dr. William Quinn Insley, who was born near Newtown, Fountain County, Indiana, in 1838. He received a good education, taking his medical course in the University of Michigan and in the Cincinnati Medical College. He practiced his profession at Terre Haute, Indiana. He died in 1880 and is buried at Crown Hill Cemetery at Indianapolis. He was a Scottish Rite Mason and Knight Templar. Doctor Insley married Celia Whitmore, who was born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, daughter of Edward Whitmore. The Whitmores on coming to Indiana settled near Fort Wayne. Mrs. William Insley died in 1906, at the age of sixty-six. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are still living: Edward, an editor of the Los Angeles Examiner; Avis, wife of Ben Blanchard, of Independence, Kansas; William H.; Rebecca, widow of Lewis Casper, of New York City; and Robert B., who is assistant to the president of Nordyke & Marmon Company, Indianapolis.

William H. Insley was born at his parents' home at Terre Haute January 16, 1870. As a boy he attended school at a schoolhouse two miles north of Newtown in Fountain County. When seventeen years of age he began teaching which he continued for two years, and then spent two years as a student at DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. All his thought and effort were directed toward an education that would fit him for some of the larger responsibilities of life and from the first his mind was directed into technical and industrial channels. With this purpose in mind, though without means and with no assurance that he could remain consecutively, he entered the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute. To support himself and pay his tuition he was willing to accept any honorable employment, and while there he conducted a boarding house, acted as tutor, and succeeded in finishing his course only \$400 in debt, that in itself being an achievement which was an earnest of his future success. Thus equipped with a technical education, he went to work as draftsman with the Brown, Ketcham Iron Works, and later served as chief draftsman in charge of the engineering department of the Noelke-Richards Iron Works. It was from this work that he withdrew and set up in business for himself. At that time he had practically no capital, and for several years his structural iron business went along with very modest returns. Gradually he began specializing in concrete work equipment, and from that time forward the success of his business has been assured.

Mr. Insley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is widely known among engineering and technical circles throughout the country. He is a Mason and a trustee of the Irvington Methodist Church, where he and his wife are members. In 1903 he married Jane Williams, daughter of Francis A. Williams, an attorney of Corning, New York. Mrs. Insley is a niece of Charles R. Williams, formerly editor of the Indianapolis News. Mr. and Mrs. Insley have one son, Francis H., now a student in the Indianapolis public schools.



J. H. Edwards

Richard A. Edwards



THE First National Bank of Peru is one of the oldest banks under national charter in Indiana, having been organized in 1864, soon after the passage of the National Bank Act. Through all its existence it has been conservatively managed, and its officers and stockholders represent a large share of the moneyed interests and business enterprise of Miami County.

In 1881 Richard Arthur Edwards gave up his share in the faculty of Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, to identify himself with this institution, and for nearly forty years he has been devoting to it the best of his abilities and the skill gained from accumulating experience. Mr. Edwards is one of the oldest bankers in the state. The First National Bank of Peru has a capital of \$100,000, surplus of \$100,000, and is one of the strongest banks in the Wabash Valley.

Mr. Edwards represents a family of educators and cultured New England people. He was born at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 9, 1851, son of Rev. Richard and Betsey (Josslyn) Edwards. Not long after his birth his father moved to Salem, Massachusetts, and was president of the Massachusetts State Normal School until 1859. In that year the family went to St. Louis, Missouri, where Rev. Richard Edwards served two years as president of the St. Louis Normal School, and from 1861 to 1873 was president of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal. During that time he did much to establish the Normal University as the useful and splendid institution it is today. He was a great teacher, and also had many of the qualities of the modern business administrator and systematizer. His name has a permanent and well deserved place in the history of Illinois education. For several years he also served as state superintendent of schools in Illinois, and then entered the Congregational ministry. His chief service as minister was rendered as pastor of the Congregational Church at Princeton, Illinois, an historic church in which before the war the great abolition leader Lovejoy distinguished the pastorate. Rev. Richard Edwards spent his last years at Bloomington, Illinois, where he died March 7, 1908.

Richard A. Edwards was educated in the public schools of St. Louis and at Normal, Illinois, being a student of the latter institution while his father was president. When eighteen years old he taught his first school at Paxton, Illinois, and was principal of schools there two years. In 1872 he entered Dartmouth College, but removed at the beginning of his junior year to Princeton University, and graduated A. B. from that institution in 1876. He had previously for one year been connected with Rock River Seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois, and after graduation returned there as instructor of Greek and Latin.

Richard A. Edwards

In 1878 he was called to the chair of English Literature and Rhetoric in Knox College.

On giving up the quiet dignities and pleasant associations of the scholastic life in 1881 Mr. Edwards accepted the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Peru. In 1884 he was made cashier, and in that capacity had increasing responsibilities and the management of the bank. In January, 1911, he became president, and his son, M. A. Edwards, is now cashier. Mr. Edwards has been an important factor in Peru's advancement as a leading commercial city. He has served as an officer and stockholder in a number of industrial concerns, and his personality is a rallying point for any broad co-operative movement in which the welfare and reputation of the community are at stake. Mr. Edwards is a republican, as was his father, and is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the University Club of Chicago, and he and his wife are affiliated with the Baptist Church. In 1880 Mr. Edwards married Miss Alice Shirk, a member of the prominent Shirk family of Peru. Her father, Elbert H. Shirk, was for a number of years president of the First National Bank of Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have a family of two sons and three daughters.





J. H. Vaino

John Henry Vajen



IT WAS a remarkable life that came to a close with the death of John Henry Vajen at Indianapolis on May 28, 1917. It was remarkable not only for its length and its association with so many changing eras of national progress, but also for its individual achievements and influences that are woven into the business and civic structure of Indianapolis. He was a young and prospering business man during those momentous days when America was girding itself for the struggle over the Union and slavery. He lived through the prosperous half century that followed, marking an era of material development such as the world has never seen, and his life came to an end after war's fury had again loosed itself upon the world and had even drawn the land of his adoption into an ever widening conflict.

The life that came to a close at the age of eighty-nine had its beginning at Bremen, Hanover, Germany, March 19, 1828, under the English flag. He was a son of John Henry and Anna Margaretha (Woernke) Vajen. He came of a long line of Lutheran clergymen and educators. His father was a professor in the University of Stade in Hanover. In 1836, when John H., Jr., was eight years old, the family sought a home in America, locating in Baltimore, where the father spent a year as a teacher. He was a man of unusual talents and was a musician as well as a teacher and preacher. From Baltimore the family moved to Cincinnati, and then in 1839 John H. Vajen, Sr., with several other families bought land in Jackson County, Indiana, near Seymour, and organized a colony of German Lutherans.

The late John Henry Vajen was eleven years of age when brought to Indiana. He spent most of his youth on a farm and his studies were largely directed with a view to his entering the ministry. In 1845 his father died, and that turned his activities into an entirely new channel. He was then seventeen years of age, and he soon left home to seek employment in Cincinnati. As clerk in a large wholesale and retail hardware store he made such good use of his opportunities and became so indispensable to the firm that in 1848 he was given an interest therein.

In 1850 Mr. Vajen married, and the following year severed his interest with the Cincinnati firm and came to Indianapolis. In this city he opened a wholesale and retail hardware store on East Washington Street, and in 1856, to better accommodate his growing trade, he erected what was then one of the modern buildings of the downtown district, a four-story structure at 21 West Washington Street. J. S. Hildebrand and J. L. Fugate became associated with him. In 1871 Mr. Vajen retired from the hardware business, selling his interest to his partners, and for more than forty years he was busied only

John Henry Vajen

with his private affairs. He had a summer home at Lake Maxinkuckee, Indiana, and spent many weeks each year there, enjoying his favorite sport of fishing. He also invested heavily in local real estate, and at the time of his death was a wealthy man.

In 1861, when the Civil war broke out, Governor Morton appointed Mr. Vajen quartermaster general of the state. It became his duty in this capacity to form all the plans with regard to the equipment of the first contingent of Indiana troops. He carried out this work with such energy and vigor that the Indiana troops were the first well equipped forces in the field, and that fact has always redounded to Indiana's credit in the history of that great struggle. Much of the early equipment for these volunteers was obtained largely through Mr. Vajen's personal credit. He became known as the "right hand man" of Governor Morton and at the present time his efforts as an organizer can perhaps be better appreciated than at any previous date.

Mr. Vajen's active life was contemporaneous with the life of Indianapolis. He saw it grow from a struggling village of 1,000 inhabitants to a large commercial city. He was prominently identified with practically all the early charities and enterprises of the city. In 1864 he assisted in the organization of the banking house of Fletcher, Vajen & Company, which was merged into the Fourth National Bank and afterward became the Citizens National Bank. Mr. Vajen was a director and stockholder in this institution until it surrendered its charter.

At the time of his death he was the only surviving one of the original incorporators of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association, and gave substantially to public and private charities of all kinds. He was a Mason and Odd Fellow, a member of the Presbyterian Church and a very ardent republican though not in politics save as a voter. Throughout his long life he was a fine example of the man devoted to plain living and high thinking, and one whose chief delight was in the simple things of the world.

In 1850 Mr. Vajen married Miss Alice Fugate, daughter of Thomas F. and Elizabeth (Eckert) Fugate. Mrs. Vajen died in 1901. Seven children were born to them: Willis, who died in 1899; Frank L.; John, who died in 1885; Fannie, wife of Charles S. Voorhees, a son of Senator Voorhees; Alice, wife of Henry Lane Wilson; Charles T.; and Mrs. Caroline Vajen Collins. Mr. Vajen was also survived by seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.





J. Murphy

Hon. Charles J. Murphy



THE community that has longest known Mr. Charles J. Murphy is White County, Indiana, which sent him to the Legislature a number of years ago and has come to appreciate his activities as a banker, farmer and one of the practical and fancy stock raisers who have given fame to the Brookston locality. Mr. Murphy is also a familiar figure in the state capital, has a number of interests at Indianapolis, and maintains an office in the Merchants National Bank Building in that city.

Mr. Murphy was born at Brookston in White County December 29, 1872, a son of Jerre and Harrietta (McIntyre) Murphy. He comes of a prominent pioneer family of White County. His grandfather, Jerre Murphy, brought his family from County Kerry, Ireland, first locating in Dover, Delaware, and in 1832 emigrated to Indiana. After a brief residence in Indianapolis he moved to Brookston in White County, and for a period of eighty years the family name has been identified with the history and development of that section. Mr. Murphy's father was twelve years of age when the family came to Indiana, and he achieved a remarkable success as a farmer and stock raiser, and was also vice president of the Brookston Bank.

Charles J. Murphy was born and reared on a farm, was educated in common schools, the Brookston High School and Purdue University, from which he graduated in 1893 with honors in the Civil Engineering Department. He thus had a thorough technical training to supplement his natural talents and the practical experience he had gained at home. Into the quarter of a century since he closed his college career he has compressed a life of strenuous and important activity. He turned primarily to farming on the old Murphy homestead, and farming from first to last has represented one of his real and deep abiding interests in life. His present farm, three miles west of Brookston, is considered one of the finest examples of intensive and extensive agriculture and stock husbandry in Indiana. It comprises 760 acres, and besides what the soil produces it is the feeding ground for hundreds of cattle and other livestock. His "play thing" and chief pleasure is his famous herd of fancy bred shorthorn cattle. Stockmen are becoming aware that not even in the home haunts of this famous breed in England are found better specimens than have been bought and acquired by Mr. Murphy for the foundation of his herd at Brookston.

However, early in his career as a farmer Mr. Murphy's interests branched out into other affairs. He took up contracting and has built miles of roads and ditches and has also constructed school houses, churches and other buildings. As a banker he is a director of the Farmers Bank at Brookston, and director

and first vice president of the State Savings & Trust Company of Indianapolis.

For a long period of years Northwestern Indiana has considered him one of its leaders in the democratic party. For a time he was a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and has constantly used his influence to promote the best interests of his party in the state. He was elected from White County to the Legislature in 1899 and 1901, and rendered a splendid service to his constituency. By appointment from Governor Ralston he served for a time as a member of the Public Service Commission of Indiana. When he was selected as a member of this Commission to take over the functions of the older railroad commission of the state the Indianapolis News said of him in reviewing the work of the commission that "its uniform success and general efficiency were due in great measure to the untiring efforts of Mr. Murphy. The state has been particularly fortunate," declared the News, "in gaining the services of Mr. Murphy as a member of this important body. His judgment and foresight are exceptionally keen and his ability and efficiency have manifested themselves in practically every decision that has been rendered by the Commission."

He accepted this public service at great sacrifice of his own private interests, but lost no time in regretting this fact and gave the full benefit of his wide experience and ability to the work at hand. Before the bill creating the Public Service Commission had passed both houses of the Legislature in 1915, Mr. Murphy's name was selected as a possible member of the body. He had no desire to enter public life or assume the responsibilities which such an office would entail. When Governor Ralston selected his name among the first to be considered for the Commission, Mr. Murphy felt the call of duty and acceded to the will of the governor.

The duties that now compel his residence part of the time in Indianapolis and the maintenance of an office here are in connection with the Ocotillo Products Company of Indianapolis, a \$3,000,000 corporation of which he was one of the promoters and organizers. He is secretary-treasurer of this corporation. An Indiana organization, it has its plant at Salome, Arizona, and is engaged in converting the ocotillo plant of the desert region into various useful and essential products, chief of which is a gum resembling rubber and having many of the uses of rubber.

Mr. Murphy married Miss Margaret Beckman, of Crown Point, Lake county. They have one son, Charles B. Murphy.



Elmer Apperson

Elmer Apperson



ANY ONE acquainted with automobile history as made in America during the past twenty years knows that it is a matter of many being called and few chosen for permanent and satisfactory rewards and honors. Among those whose claims to distinction and real success are most substantial Elmer Apperson, of Kokomo, has his position well fortified today as president of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, and there is perhaps no other American whose connection with automobile manufacture is extended further back into the historic past.

The little Indiana city near where he was born August 13, 1861, and where he has spent his life has many reasons to be grateful to the man who was once a hard-working but rather obscure mechanic in the town. The Appersons are an old American family, the record going back to a Dr. James Apperson, who came from England prior to 1668 and settled in the County of New Kent, Virginia. In Indiana before the Apperson brothers made the name a synonym of mechanical **genius the family** were substantial farmers. The father of the Apperson brothers was Elbert Severe Apperson, who was born December 29, 1832, and died August 13, 1895. He was a Howard County farmer for many years. His wife's maiden name was Anne Eliza Landon, a daughter of William Landon. Elmer Apperson is a second cousin of Phæbe Apperson Hearst, and he is a great-great-grandson of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky.

Elmer Apperson gained his first instruction in a country school in Howard County. He also attended the grade schools at Kokomo and the normal school at Valparaiso. Probably the event and undertaking of his career of greatest significance came in September, 1888, when with his brother Edgar he established a machine shop at Kokomo known as the Riverside Machine Works. Elmer Apperson was one of the owners and managers of this plant. Some four or five years later the Riverside Machine Works became actually, though not in name, the first automobile factory in America. In those works were designed, made and finished the parts which entered into the pioneer American automobile, the first Haynes-Apperson car. Thus for a quarter of a century Mr. Apperson has been interested in automobile manufacture, and the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, of which he is president, is in a sense the flowering and fruitage of these many years of experience.

Mr. Apperson is also a director in the Kokomo Trust Company. He is a republican, a member of the Elks, and socially is a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club of Chicago and the Kokomo Country Club. He is a Presbyterian in religious affiliation.

Mr. Apperson was married in 1912 to Catherine Elizabeth Clancy, daughter of Matthew Cleary Clancy.



Edgar Apperson

Edgar Landon Apperson



EDGAR LANDON APPERSON, a younger brother of Elmer Apperson, with whom he is associated in the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company, has shared honors in many of the experiences and achievements of the Apperson family in automobile history.

He was born near Kokomo October 3, 1869, a son of Elbert Severe and Anne Eliza (Landon) Apperson. He finished his education in the Kokomo High School and before he was twenty years old was associated with his brother in the Riverside Machine Works at Kokomo. He also assisted his brother in building and designing the first practical American automobile, constructed in the Riverside Machine Works. In later years he has been secretary-treasurer of the Apperson Brothers Automobile Company and is now general manager of this company at Kokomo. He is also a director in the Howard National Bank at Kokomo, is a republican, a Mason and Elk, Presbyterian, and a member of the Kokomo Country Club and the Crane Lake Game Preserve.

November 9, 1910, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, he married Inez Marshall, daughter of Henry Marshall, who served with the rank of captain in the Union army during the war.



Bert M. O'Nielle

Bert McBride



BERT McBRIDE is a native son of the Hoosier State, and comes from sturdy Scotch ancestors who immigrated from Scotland to this country in 1776 and settled on Fishing Creek in South Carolina in 1780. The battle between Colonel Tarleton in command of the British and General Gates in command of the American troops was fought on the land that they entered, and losing all their property during this battle, they moved to Kentucky and later moved to Rush County, Indiana, where Mr. McBride was born.

The blood of his Scotch ancestry has evinced an unfailing initiative, independence, ability and determination which have brought him both practical leadership and the confidence of his associates. He received his rudimentary education in the district schools and later continued his studies in the University of De Pauw at Greencastle, Indiana.

He was born on a farm in Rush County on the 20th day of February, 1870, and is a son of William P. and Clarissa (Kirkpatrick) McBride, both being born in Rush county, Indiana, and both being of sterling pioneer families of Indiana. They now maintain their home in Knightstown, Indiana, where they live retired.

On June 9, 1892, Bert McBride was united in marriage to Mary Amelia Widau, who was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, her parents having moved to Rush County when she was a child. They have one child, Richard Eugene, born January 4, 1902.

Mr. McBride was for eighteen months after his marriage in charge of the operation on his father's farm in Rush County. He then moved to Knightstown, where he was engaged in the carriage and farm implement business as a wholesale and retail dealer. He continued in this business until 1900, in which year he sold his interest in Knightstown and moved to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the real estate business until the year 1905, at which time he took charge of the real estate and insurance department of the Security Trust Company. In 1906 he was elected secretary of the Trust Company and a year later elected to the presidency of the company, in which office he continued until 1916, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Continental National Bank, one of the leading financial institutions of the state, and of which he is still president.

He is a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons and a member of several social organizations. He maintains his residence at 2012 North Delaware Street.



C. E. Goodell

Charles Elmer Goodell



HARLES ELMER GOODELL, a prominent educator, well known in Indiana and in other states, has his home at Franklin, and for a number of years was connected with Franklin College. He came to the city as a student of the college in 1885, and was graduated in the classical course with the degree A. B., and also did post-graduate work. In 1889-90 he taught at Franklin College in the modern language department. Practically his entire life has been devoted to teaching and the broader phases of education.

Mr. Goodell was born at Washburn, Illinois, in 1862, son of Harrison and Mary (Taylor) Goodell. His father was a farmer near Peoria and died there in 1877, being a man of considerable prominence in his locality and holding several local positions. This is a branch of the Goodell family which has a number of prominent connections. Some of the notable men who claim kin with the original Goodell stock are former President Taft, Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, a prominent Baptist clergyman of Boston; Dr. C. L. Goodell, a well known Methodist divine of Brooklyn, New York, and William Goodell Frost, president of Berea College in Kentucky.

Mary Taylor Goodell, mother of Doctor Goodell, was born in Kentucky in 1824, daughter of Thomas Taylor, a prominent Baptist clergyman in Illinois from 1830 to 1854. The Taylor family lived at Hartford, near Springfield, Illinois. She belonged to the Virginia family of Taylors including President Zachary Taylor in its membership. Mary Taylor Goodell is still living, nearly ninety-five years old, at Bedford, Indiana.

Professor Goodell acquired his high school education at Mankato, Minnesota. After leaving Franklin College in 1890 he entered Cornell University and pursued post-graduate courses in history and political science in 1892, and acquired the degree of Master of Arts from Cornell. In May, 1918, Colgate University honored him with the degree of LL. D. After completing his work in Cornell he returned to Mankato as principal of the high school, but two years later came again to Franklin College as professor of history. He held that chair until 1900. During a well earned leave of absence until 1900 he was a Fellow in political science at the University of Chicago. Following that he was for three years connected with the faculty of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas, and in 1903 took up his work at Denison University in Ohio. He was actively identified with Denison fourteen years, being registrar and dean of the summer school. In July, 1917, he was appointed successor to Dr. Hanley, president of Franklin College. Thus he is again with the institution in which he has always had a keen interest and from which he was graduated.

Charles Elmer Goodell

Along with teaching and school administration, Mr. Goodell has done much public speaking, and there is a great demand for his services in this field. He is a member the Pi Delta Theta fraternity, and was instrumental in securing a charter of the Pi Delta Theta for Denison University.

In August, 1890, he married Miss Laura B. Ogle, of Indianapolis, daughter of Rev. Albert and Mary (Cotton) Ogle. Her parents were both born near Vevay, Indiana. Her father lives in Indianapolis. He held three important pastorates in the state and is best known for his work as general superintendent of State Missions for the Baptist Church of Indiana, a position he held for nineteen years. He is still active at the age of eighty, and for the last ten years has been superintendent of finances and treasurer of the First Baptist Church at Indianapolis. Mr. Ogle sprang from that famous English family of Ogle that gave two admirals to the fleet of the English navy and two governors to the State of Maryland. Mr. Goodell's mother, Mary J. (Cotton) Ogle, who died in January, 1919, was granddaughter of Judge William Cotton, of Vevay, Indiana. Judge Cotton was a member of Indiana's first constitutional convention and was a member of fourteen of the first sixteen legislative assemblies of the state, and was also the first Federal judge of Indiana. Mrs. Ogle's grandfather on her maternal side was John Gilliland, a civil engineer, who was one of the state commissioners that selected Indianapolis as a site for the new state capital and made the first plat of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodell have two sons, Charles Lawrence, born in Franklin, Indiana, May 12, 1895, and Robert Taylor, born at Indianapolis March 20, 1898. Charles Lawrence gave up his studies as a sophomore in Denison University in the spring of 1917 to go into business at Indianapolis. A short time later he enlisted in the Naval Radio Reserve, took his training in the Great Lakes Naval Station, was transferred to the Ordnance Department, and is now M. M. Q. C. naval inspector at Geneva, Ohio. Robert Taylor Goodell took his academic training in Doane Academy of Denison University and is now in Franklin, Indiana.



M. L. Reynolds

Myron G. Reynolds



IN INDIANA'S great industrial history few names of more importance will be found than that of the late Myron G. Reynolds, of Anderson. Mr. Reynolds possessed the genius of the inventor, the persistence of the true and tried business man, had faith in his dreams and his ability, and in the course of his lifetime was able to translate his visions into effective realities and was regarded as one of the most fortunate as well as one of the most useful men of the state.

He represented an old and prominent family of Wayne County, Indiana, where he was born June 16, 1853. Mr. Reynolds closed his useful life at the age of only sixty-four years. His parents were Brazila and Lydia (Layton) Reynolds. They were both born in New Jersey and were early settlers in Wayne County, Indiana. Brazila Reynolds was a millwright by trade and followed that occupation for many years at Williamsburg.

With only a common school education Myron G. Reynolds perfected himself in the blacksmith's trade in his father's carriage works at Williamsburg. He remained with his father, working steadily year after year until he was twenty-five years old. He and a brother then conducted a planing mill, and his experience continued in the routine of mechanical trade and industry for a number of years. Myron G. Reynolds rendered his greatest service to the world when he invented a gas governor. That was in 1890. There was no question of its effectiveness and its perfection judged by every requirement of service. However, as is usually the case, capital was shy of a practically unknown inventor and untested invention. Mr. Reynolds located in Anderson in 1890, and after much persistent work and effort, secured a backer for his invention. The market came practically as soon as the product was ready for it and for a quarter of a century the Reynolds gas governor has stood every test of utility and service and has been distributed in practical use all around the world. The corporation to manufacture it was known as the Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, and it was one of the primary industries of Anderson. Mr. Reynolds was its president and general manager for a number of years, and afterward became sole owner.

The Reynolds Gas Regulator Company, of which Mrs. C. B. Reynolds is now secretary and treasurer, are manufacturers of artificial gas governors and natural gas regulators for all kinds of pressure reduction, the present output being based on the original inventions of Mr. Reynolds. Those inventions made possible the control of artificial as well as natural gas, and the system and processes are now used in all the large cities, such as Chicago and St. Louis. In working out the invention and in building up the industry based upon it, Mr. Reynolds

expressed the best of his genius and character. He had that pride which is an essential quality of the true manufacturer, and felt that his regulator industry was to be his real monument in the world and his contribution to the welfare of humanity. It was characteristic of him that he showed an intense loyalty to his business as well as to his fellow men. He possessed faith, enthusiasm and tremendous energy to back up all his plans and ideals. Happy is the man who has a work to do, and not merely a job. The primary consideration with Mr. Reynolds was his work and he never thought of measuring his success by the accumulation of wealth. He felt that his work was worthy and the world has judged it according to his own ideals, and in getting the work done he considers no cost, labor nor pains sufficient to deter him from the end in view. Needless to say, he always enjoyed the confidence of his associates, and while the first and final test of his success was proved by his own conscience, he was not lacking in a sincere appreciation of the esteem paid him by his fellow men. He was broad and liberal in his sympathies, and had an unusual ability to value the finer things of life.

He also lent his capital and judgment to the promotion and management of several other important industries at Anderson. He was one of the stockholders of the Central Heating Company and president of that corporation. He was vice president and a large stockholder in the Indiana Silo Company, the largest enterprise of its kind in the United States. With all his success he remained essentially democratic, and never lost that good humor, that poise and fellowship which enabled him to move as easily in the higher circles of society as among his own workmen. He was one of the most honored residents of Anderson. He lived in that city twenty-five years, and in 1910 built one of the finest homes there. In 1892 he married Miss Carrie B. Bousman. Her only child is Myron B. Reynolds.



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